CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28738—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th May
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 19th	June 2nd	June 30th.
"	16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
2nd June. 28th June. 26th July
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 3, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	16th May.
BRITANNIA	2969	Jas. Brown	7th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted ut with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.
Splendid accommodation for Passengers.
Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.
For particulars as to passage, &c.,
Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Engagements on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Rs. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 14th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 15th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,034 tons, on 12th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE. FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. PETERS, Captain Jacobs, will SAIL for ZANZIBAR, on the 11th Instant, taking Cargo and Passengers for the EAST AFRICAN PORTS up to NATAL.
For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bom bay, 3rd May, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH, 3 230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 11th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK.

THE S. S. "CLAN MACLEOD," 2,500 tons, Commander E. WARFOLK, will sail for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th May 1892, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.
For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th April, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES,
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster & Sons' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.
The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles	Rs. 6 2	7 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles	Rs. 4 8	5 0

	Cash. Bottles.	Cash. Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bottles.	Credit. Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone	Per Dozen Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 5 0
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster & Sons	" " 6 12	" 4 8	" 7 8	" 5 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke & Co.	" " 6 12	" 4 12	" 7 8	" 5 0

BEERS & STOUT
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER and Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles	Rs. 5 12	6 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles	Rs. 3 14	4 8
Per Case 4 Dozen Bottles	" 22 0	24 10	Per Case 6 Dozen Half-Bottles	22 0	24 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re. 1 8	PEKOE	Per lb.	Re. 0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 1 4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	" 0 12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 1 2	SOUCHONG	"	" 0 10
ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 1 0			

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 8
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,
MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,
MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—
All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano		Rs.	225
Do.	do. Piano	"	290
Do.	do. Piano	"	375
Square Piano	Ebonized	"	375
Do.	Rosewood	"	425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	525
Grand Piano	by Broadwood	"	350
Do.	Ebonized	"	450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GOLF KIT.

DRIVERS.	LOFTING IRONS.	LONG SPOONS.
CLEEKS.	BRASSY SPOONS.	MID SPOONS.
PUTTERS.	IRONS.	SHORT SPOONS.
	MASHIES.	

FROM THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF FORGAN AND SONS.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

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	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
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TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, *viz.*, 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

PERFORMANCE IN AID OF
THE LEPER HOME
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.,
THURSDAY, 12TH MAY, 1892,
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
To be followed by a Side-Splitting Pantomime,
"THE QUACK DOCTOR,"
BY THE XAVIERITES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Orchestra Stalls..... Rs. 3
Dress Circle (front row)..... ,, 2
Dress Circle ..... Rs. 1½
Pit Stalls ..... ,, 1
Back Seats ..... As. 8

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., or at "Kaiser-i-Hind" Steam Press.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
BRIG.-GENL. W. T. BUDGEN, D.S.O.
PROF. NOTT BARNES
WILL GIVE A FAREWELL
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.
PROGRAMME :—

PART I.

1. Banjo Duet.. "The Guard March" .....Ellis.
Messrs. Houghton and Barnes.
2. Serio Comic Song..... "Don't you try to kiss me"
Mrs. FLYNN.
3. Song ..... "Gate of Heaven" .....Berthold Tours.
Mr. A. PAUL.
4. Song ..... "Kathleen Mavourneen" ..Crouch.
Mrs. GRIEVES.
5. Banjo Solo.. "Home, Sweet Home," with variations.
Professor NOTT BARNES.
6. Recitation .. "The Charity Dinner."
Mr. STEPHENSON.
7. Banjo Song.. "Give him my kind regards."
Mr. DAN HOUGHTON.

PART II.

1. Concertina Solo ..... "The Last Rose of Summer" with variations.
Mr. A. PHILLIPS.
2. Song..... "Remember or Forget."
Mr. A. PAUL.
3. Banjo Duet. "Polka-Mazurka."
Messrs. HOUGHTON and BARNES.
4. Song..... "Good-Bye." .....Tosti.
Mrs. GRIEVES.
5. Banjo Solo.. "The Dragoon Galop."...Ellis.
Prof. NOTT BARNES.
6. Song ..... "The Sailor's Knot"....Stanley Cleve.
Mrs. FLYNN.
7. Banjo Song. "In the Evening by the Moonlight."
Mr. DAN HOUGHTON.

Plan may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.
Stalls and Boxes, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Admission, Rs. 1.
Soldiers in Uniform Half Price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors open 8-30 p.m. Performance 9-15 p.m.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
‡* IONIA	5330.	E. Boyle.....	26th	May for Plymouth.
‡* RUTHENIA.	5402.	E. Bellingo..	29th	,, ,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA.....	3100.	R. Jones.....	10th	June ,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.
‡ These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 9, 1892. Agents.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY,
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS :
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY,
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.
CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.
Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed
Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged,and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON

NOTICES.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the LIFE BRANCH of this old Established Office, and are now prepared to accept RISKS on very favourable terms.
For Prospectus and other Particulars, apply to
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
7, Church Gate Street.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—ACCIDENT.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the abovementioned Company, and are now prepared to issue FIRE and ACCIDENT Policies on most favorable terms.
For Prospectuses and other Particulars, apply to
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
7, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being indebted to the estate of HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, deceased, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, who carried on business under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, who died at Bombay, aforesaid on the 16th day of January, 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credit were on the 22nd day of April, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to COWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, and GOOLBAI, wife of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, are required to pay to the said administrators of the said estate all debts so due to the said estate on or before the 15th day of June, 1892, in default whereof proceedings will be taken to recover such sums from such debtors by the said administrators.—Dated this 6th day of May, 1892.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Estate's Solicitors.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on Wednesday, the 18th May, 1892, sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months ending 31st May, 1893. Supplies to commence from 1st June, 1892.
2. Forms of Tender, giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each, at either of which Offices samples may be seen.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery for B. B. and C. I. and R.-M. Railways," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE SPENCER,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd May, 1892.

WANTED.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

WANTED, TWO MARINE ENGINEERS.
Salary to begin with Rs. 200 per month. None need apply except Youngmen who hold Second or First Class Engineer's Certificates for Sea-going Ships from the Board of Trade. Applications with Certificates to be sent to
THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, opposite the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to
S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A., Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of 2 WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINES built in 1889-90 by Messrs. James, Simpson and Co., London. The Engines are horizontal Triple expansion jet condensing : the pumps are of the Worthington direct acting duplex type. The Boilers are by the Babcock and Wilcox Company. Each engine is capable of lifting 4 millions of gallons in 24 hours. 100 feet high. Within certain limits the Pumps could be altered either to lift a smaller quantity to a greater height, or a larger quantity to a less height. The plant has given the greatest satisfaction and is only to be disposed of on account of the opening of the Tansa Works, which have rendered an auxiliary supply by pumping unnecessary at present. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. A. ACWORTH, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, April 14, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની કું.ા
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.
For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Vicerozal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWALPINDI
SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... ,, 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.
Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward he First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of
"SAMUEL BROOKS,"
will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of
"BROOKS AND DOXEY."
Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.
Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery
BROOKS AND DOXEY.
With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.
Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY ; ALSO AT POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITECAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes. Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERES.
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently arrived.
One dozen, Quarts..... Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints..... ,, 20
APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
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A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492 High Holborn, LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets: by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8: postage Anna 1.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,, (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,, (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£833,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.....	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,388,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*
LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.
The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.
Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Apply to
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30	,, 14-1-3	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-1
35	,, 15-7-6	,, 14-4-4	,, 30-10-0
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 45-12-40

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Meetings of Debenture-holders of the Albert Edward Mills and the Alfred Manufacturing Company, 4 and 4-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Professor Barnes' Concert, 9-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Mauritius mail closes, at Aden, at or about 6 p.m., Thursday next.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Edenbridge and Peters entered the dock on Saturday, the s.s. Lanark on Sunday, and the s. s. Naderi yesterday. The s. s. Henry Bolckow left the dock on Sunday, and H. M. S. Lawrence and Sphinx yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Melpomene, Chyebassa, and Maple Branch entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Oberon left it on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 10th May, 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 36, *viz.*, 1s. 2d. per rupee.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Ludha Kallianjee, a shopkeeper, at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police that his shop was broken into on the night of Friday last, and silk cloths, valued at Rs. 380, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 90, and Rs. 275 in currency notes, stolen from a box, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key.

A LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season 1891-92, will be delivered in Gujerati, under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p.m., this evening, by Mr. Rustom Burjorji Paymaster, B. A., on "The Contributions to Science and Philosophy by the Mahomedans of the Twelfth Century, A. D.," as gathered from the works of Persian authors. The lecture is open to the public.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Lancers	The Old Guard	J. Crook.
Overture	Fidelio	Bethoven.
Polka Mazurka	Margurite	Luschwitz.
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan.
Valse	Eldorado	T. P. Royle.
Gavotte	Entrancing	Bogetti.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform for the last time, this season, the following programme, at the Esplanade Band Stand, at 9 o'clock, this evening :—

Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill	Liddell.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	Kappey.
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Scena e Duetto	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Galop	The Bayley	C. Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROFESSOR NOTT BARNES'S CONCERT.—Professor Nott Barnes, the well-known banjoist, who has for some years been resident in Bombay, as a teacher of the banjo, gives a vocal and instrumental concert in the Gaiety Theatre to-night. The concert, which is under the patronage of Brigadier-General Budgen, might almost be termed a benefit, as with this concert the "Professor" bids farewell to Bombay. He will be assisted by some of his pupils, and it is to be hoped, notwithstanding the warmth of the weather, the turn-out will be satisfactory.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mahomed Hoosein Nazir Ali and Hyderkhan Nadirshahkhan, were charged by Constable Good with theft, as a servant, of six silver and one gold watch and chain and an embroidered cap, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 226, and with abetment of the same offence. Haji Oosman Tar Mahomed appeared to prosecute, and deposed that he asked the assistance of the police on the 6th instant when he noticed that his watches were disappearing from his shop situated at Pydhownie. His suspicions rested on the first prisoner, who was his servant, and when the police searched their houses the articles were recovered. Amongst them was a lady's gold watch which had been given by the servant to a woman. They were identified by the owner. The prisoners who pleaded not guilty were convicted of the offence and sentenced to undergo hard labour for six months.

A DETERMINED EFFORT.—Rujub Khairathi, a Mussulman, who appeared in court greatly excited, was yesterday charged before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police courts, by Constable Good with house-trespass. The evidence of his wife showed that she was aroused from slumber on Sunday night, at Thely Gully, by a strange noise on the roof. As she stood upon her cot to ascertain the cause she perceived a figure removing the sky-light glass, a fragment of which dropped inside. Startled at this strange occurrence she raised an alarm, but the person escaped detection. At about one o'clock the cracking of tiles warned her of another visit, and when she lit a lamp and looked up through the aperture she saw her husband with a large chopper in his hand. His second venture was also abortive, and by the aid of some neighbours the prisoner was seized. When he was questioned by the Magistrate as to what caused him to act as he did, the accused replied that it was his intention to kill his wife. He received a sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—An address was presented, on Saturday last, to Mr. W. D. Bradbury, manager of the Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., Ld., by the mill employes at the mill premises, off Fergusson Road. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. F. Fernandez, of the firm of Messrs. Khote and Co., There were also present Messrs. Eknath R. Khote, S. D. Khote, D. R. Khote, Janardhan Vasudev, and some others. After the address was read Mr. Bradbury replied in suitable terms, expressing his regret at his severance from the mill and thanked one and all connected with it for the kindness he had received at their hands. He particularly thanked the agents for the uniform courtesy and consideration they had shown him, and concluded by saying that he wished the Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., Ld., every success, and that he would always be happy, wherever he was, of hearing about its prosperity. Mr. Fernandez, in presenting him the diamond ring at the request of the mill-hands, said he was very sorry to part with Mr. Bradbury, who had always done his best for the interest of the company. After a very enjoyable evening, the party broke up at 7 p.m., and every one wished Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bradbury *bon voyage* and good health.

SURRENDER OF A BARWATIAH.—Sindi Dadlo, who is suspected of having taken part in the loot on the village of Chhatrasa, about three years ago, and is believed to have been one of the present gang of Barwatiahs, having taken part in the encounter with the Jamnagar Police, near Chachapur, has surrendered to the Jamnagar Police Superintendent.—*Kathiawar Times.*

SHIPS WRECKED.—During the recent storm several ships with cargo worth about two lakhs of rupees were wrecked at sea, near Bet, Jodia, and Mangrol.—*Ibid.*

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs.	2,987
Mr. Geo. E. Ormiston	,,	50
Proprietors, *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad	,,	100
Total	Rs.	3,137

It is being persistently stated at the military clubs, in connection with Mr. Morton's motion respecting the compulsory retirement of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Duke of Cambridge will early next year leave the Horse Guards. The reason assigned is that since the issue of the Hartington Commission's report, proposing the abolition of the Duke's office, his position has not been comfortable, and that it would become intolerable if a Gladstonian Government were in power. It is understood that though his Royal Highness is devoted to his profession and still active, he would have resigned a couple of years ago, but it was desired that he should remain until the Duke of Connaught could step into his shoes. Now, however, the future of the post is uncertain, and it is not unlikely that the Duke of Cambridge may be the last Commander-in-Chief. By the way, he has only held that title since Jubilee year, when the Queen conferred it on him by letters-patent. His previous rank was General Commanding-in-Chief. The Duke of Wellington was until 1887 the only person who held the higher title.

CRICKET AT KHANDALLA.

ON Saturday morning the students of St. Mary's College, who proceeded in the early part of last week for their annual May vacation to Khandalla, played a cricket match against the Royal Artillery stationed in this sanitarium. The match commenced at 7 o'clock, when St. Mary's sent in their pioneers to face the bowling of Temple, the captain of the R. A. St. Mary's maintained their stand for well nigh two hours, during which time they compiled 99 runs, the chief contributors being W. Jackson with 50 runs and P. D'Souza with 16.

The military then took their lease of the wickets, sending in Temple and Goddard to the trundling of W. Jackson and Donnelland. The pioneers kept their stand for some time when a change in the bowling was thought advisable, Brown replacing Donnelland. The change had the desired effect, for Temple's wickets were upset by the new bowler. Shortly after, Goddard fell a victim to a "yorker" from Jackson. After the first two wickets had fallen, the students had it all their own way, disposing of the R. A. for 31 runs, thus leaving St. Mary's 68 runs to the good.

On resuming play in the afternoon the R.A. had to follow on; but Temple was disposed of by Brown in the second ball of the first over. The total made by them in the second innings was only 39, which left St. Mary's victors by an innings and 29 runs. The following are the scores :—

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Donnelland, s Goddard, b Temple	5
D'Mellow, b Temple	1
D'Lima, b Temple	5
J Brown, b Temple	0
W Jackson, c Franklin, b Temple	50
Goodair, b Nicolas	3
P Kennedy, b Temple	7
A Conway, b Temple	0
P D'Souza, not out	16
O'Reilly, s Goddard, b Woods	1
Porter, c Marshall, b Woods	3
Extras	8
Total	99

R. A. ELEVEN.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Temple, b J Brown	7	not out	17	
Goddard, b W Jackson	9	b J Brown	0	
Dearing, b W Jackson	1	b J Brown	1	
Grames, s D'Lima, b W Jackson.	0	b W Jackson	0	
Suttan, b J Brown	1	b W Jackson	0	
Knowles, b W Jackson	0	hit wicket	0	
Fells, b J Brown	0	b W Jackson	0	
Franklin, b J Brown	0	b J Brown	1	
Stace, b J Brown	0	b W Jackson	2	
Nicolas, b W Jackson	0	b J Brown	0	
Woods, not out	1	run out	5	
Extras	12	Extras	13	
Total	31	Total	39	

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Messrs. Sanabathy Moodleir and Co., against Jaipal Tejpal for the recovery of Rs. 1,144-4-8, being the damage sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the defendants failing to take delivery of 100 bales of Khangaum cotton purchased by him under a contract, dated the 7th November, 1891. Mr. Rustomjee Patell appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—In this case the plaintiffs sue to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,144-4-8 as damage incurred by reason of the defendant's failure to take delivery of 100 bales of Khangaum cotton sold to him by a contract, dated 7th November, 1890, and deliverable on the 25th March, 1891, at the rate of Rs. 187 per candy, under the rule of the Cotton Trade Association. The contract and the breach thereof are admitted by the defendant and the only question is as to the plaintiffs' right to recover damage, and if so to what extent. The plaintiffs maintain that the actual damage suffered by them is Rs. 1,646-11-9 being the difference between the contract price of the said cotton at Rs. 187 per candy and Rs. 154, the price which it fetched when sold by auction on the 1st April, 1891. To this they add Rs. 97-3-8 for interest which I must disallow, and they give credit to the defendant for Rs. 614-4-1 paid by him and accepted by them on account. The facts as to which there is little or no dispute are as follows :—Messrs. Bruel and Co. had sold cotton for the same delivery to the plaintiffs and sent them on the 16th March, 1891, a delivery order in respect thereof. This the plaintiffs sent on to the defendant in performance of their contract with him. The defendant in his turn handed the said delivery order to Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co., who again sent the same on to one Trimbuck Jeena, their immediate buyer. Delivery was not taken by any one of the said cotton and Messrs. Bruel and Co., accordingly wrote to the plaintiffs saying that they would have the cotton resold by public auction for their account and risk and hold them responsible for all charges and loss of interest. The plaintiffs accordingly, on the 25th March, wrote to the defendant informing him of Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s action and concluding by saying that they in turn would hold him responsible for all losses and consequences arising from his failure in doing the needful. The defendant replied on the 27th March, saying he had forwarded copy of the plaintiffs' letter to the buyers. On the 31st March plaintiffs again wrote to defendant in consequence of a notice of sale received by them from Messrs. Bruel and Co., and informed him that the cotton would be sold on the following day, and that they would hold him responsible. The cotton was sold accordingly and fetched Rs. 154 per candy. The defendant objects to the amount of damage on two grounds : (1) that unreasonable delay occurred in selling the cotton, and (2) that the sale being by Messrs. Bruel and Co., it is not binding on him. As to the first ground, I think that as the defendant had until the 25th March to take delivery of the cotton he cannot be now allowed to say that the breach by him was on the 19th or 20th and that the rate on that day must be taken. His letter, too, of the 27th March, is against him on that point. That being so, can it be said that the sale not having taken place till the 1st April, it was too late? I think not, having regard to the fact that the Easter holidays intervened; (the 27th March was Good Friday) and also there seems to have been no delay by Messrs. Bruel and Co. in getting the cotton sold and due notice and advertisement. We also have it in evidence that the sale between the 27th March and 1st April did not vary, so the defendant is not in any way injured by the sale having occurred after the 27th. With regard to the 2nd point it might have made some difference had the defendant refused to receive Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s delivery order in performance of the contract, but having done so and having actually sent the same on to his own buyers I do not think he can be allowed to say that he had no knowledge of Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s sale to defendant and cannot be harmed by the sale which was made at their instance. Mr. Cowasjee relied on section 107 of the G. C. Act, but that does not, I think, affect the case. The vendor has a right to resell the goods, if the purchaser fails to take delivery and pay the price of the goods; and why should he stand in any worse position because the sale by auction (against the *bona fides* of which nothing can be said) was at the instance of his vendors and not at his own? Messrs. Bruel and Co. have actually sued the plaintiffs in this court and recovered damages on the same footing as those now claimed by the plaintiffs against the defendant, and I think there can be no doubt that they are assessed on a correct basis. The defendant raised a further contention, namely, that on delivery having tendered Rs. 614-4 in full settlement of the plaintiffs' claim and plaintiffs having accepted it, they cannot now sue for a large sum. This contention rests entirely on the assumption that the plaintiffs did as a fact accept the said sum in full settlement—whereas they did not do anything of the kind, on the contrary I find it conclusively proved that although defendant wished the plaintiffs to accept the same in full settlement of their claim, the plaintiffs distinctly declined to do so, and this is further shown by the receipt of the 17th August 1891, passed by the defendant to the plaintiffs and received and retained by him in which the sum of Rs. 614-4 is said to be received in part payment of our claim of 100 bales Khangaum cotton. I am unable, therefore, to hold that the plaintiffs' claim is in any way barred by such alleged tender. I have, as mentioned above, disallowed the plaintiffs' claim for interest. The remainder of their claim Rs. 1,016-7 must be allowed in full with costs on that amount. Defendant is to pay the plaintiffs Rs. 90 for costs. As Mr. Cowasjee has requested me to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, as to whether the sale by Messrs. Bruel and Co. is binding upon defendant, my judgment will be contingent on such opinion.

SOME high prices were paid at a sale of Washington relics and autograph letters in Philadelphia. A letter written by Martha Washington (a fine specimen) fetched £42. One written by Tobias Lear to Mr. S. Barry describing the death-bed scene of General Washington was considered of great historical importance, and there was some sharp bidding for its ownership. It went to a New York dealer for £60. Many fine letters from Washington were contained in the collection of the correspondence of Colonel Tench Tilghman. One of these, a noted letter, written to Robert Morris, and dated, "Camp above the Fall at Trenton," Dec. 22, 1776, was sold or £108.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A PUBLIC annual meeting of the "Satya Dharma Samaj" was held in the Hall of the Poona Native General Library, on the Hindoo New Year's day, when more than seven hundred persons of the non-Brahmin and backward classes of the Hindoos, were present. Rao Bahadur Dr. Vishram Ramjee Ghollay, Honorary Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presided, and a committee was appointed for the promotion of education among the backward classes of the Hindoos. The president made a few introductory but appropriate remarks in connection with the business before the meeting, after which amongst others the following resolution was adopted :—

Proposed by Mr. Narayenrao Raghunath Navalkar and seconded by Mr. Narayenrao Gyanojee Moollay, and carried by acclamation :—"That this meeting consisting of the representatives of the non-Brahmin and backward classes, having taken into consideration the present deplorable and helpless condition of the masses, deem it to be its imperative duty to record its opinion that Free and Compulsory Education as far as the Vernacular 4th Standard in the rural districts is one of the important factors for elevating the backward classes. A memorial should accordingly be prepared and submitted to the Government of India, on the lines indicated in an interesting and very able lecture read by Mr. Hurrischandra Narayenrao Navalkar on the subject of free and compulsory education. The following gentlemen should be appointed to carry out the proposal :—Rao Bahadur Dr. Vishram Ramjee Ghollay, Mr. Narayenrao Raghunath Navalkar, Rao Bahadur Marooteerao Bhujungrao, Rao Saheb Dewrao Balcrishna Thosur, Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Darayajeerao Thorat, Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Dhondojeerao Ghovray, Dr. Hunmuntrao Ghoreparay, Messrs. Laxumonrao Harry Sinday, Tookaram Ramcrushna, Bulvant Abajee Deshpande, Nana Narayen Bhore, Balleeram Choodamanee, Gunputrao Bhasker Kotekar, Gunputrao Wamon, Vittul Toolseeram Heerway, Hurrischandra Narayenrao Navalkar, and Narayenrao Gyanojee Moollay."

The petition which was very lengthy concluded as follows :—Your memorialists, in conclusion, frankly acknowledge that the British Government, whose banner is floating proudly over every quarter of the habitable globe, has conferred inestimable blessings on India, and that the English are the best foreign rulers this country can possibly have. The English have duties to discharge and responsibilities to fulfil in this country with regard to the oppressed and down-trodden Shudras. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that modern ideas which are essential to progress and essential even to preservation, should be filtered down to the masses who are bound in the fetters of caste, and tyrannised over by a highly organised priest-craft quite unique in the annals of the world's history. Since "ignorance is the curse of God and knowledge the wing wherewith one flies to heaven," every endeavour should and ought to be made to concentrate all energies to raise them from the slough of ignorance and priest-craft. Education is a potent factor, and it should be disseminated broadcast among the community throughout India, despite all financial difficulties, for it will be found at the end that this is the most economical arrangement imaginable. England, where civilizing and elevating influences have been at work for centuries, and which has reached the pinnacle of grandeur and glory has at last faced the question of free and compulsory education with reason and practical common sense. If it has been found necessary to have recourse to compulsory education in a country which is at the top on the civilized countries of the world, how much more necessary it is in a country like India, where dark and gravelling superstitions, gross and stolid ignorance, highly organized Brahminical hierarchy, and priest-craft, and time-honored but man-degrading customs have almost completed their work of devastation, crippled the energies of the masses, unhinged their intellectual powers, and destroyed the noble qualities which sustain and keep in vigour the life of a nation. The memorialists, therefore, trust that better counsels will prevail in the Council of the Government of India, who will kindly move that august National Assembly, the British Parliament, truly called the palladium of English liberty and the sanctuary of the free and the brave, to pass a Bill for Free and Compulsory Education up to the Vernacular 4th Standard throughout the British Indian territories for all boys in the rural districts from 7 to 12 years old. The passing and enforcing of this most humane and beneficient measure will, they sanguinely hope, be the dawn of a new era in the educational history of this country and the faithful source of promoting the best interests and real happiness of the present generations and the generations yet unborn.

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

CHOLERA commenced at Kabul, on April 16, and the three weekly mails received at Peshawar since then report 160, 220, and 275 cases of cholera in Kabul per week respectively. The Amir's sons have gone for safety to Hindki, and the Amir, with his personal officials to Paghman. The Europeans in the Amir's service have also gone to Paghman; and the troops are in cholera camp outside the city. The last mail, however, showed that cholera had also broken out in the country round Kabul.

As a precautionary measure against cholera, the Amir has prohibited the distribution of cooked meat—which is supposed by the Afghans to induce cholera—to the poor. Only cash, clothes, or dry food may be distributed.

Owing to the spread of cholera at Kunar, General Gholam Haider has prohibited all traffic between that place and Chigar Serai where Afghan troops are encamped.

One correspondent writes that the spread of cholera is likely to cause General Gholam Haider to abandon his compaign against Umra Khan, as the disease is almost certain to break out among the troops.

Shahzada Mian, son of Zaid Gul Mian, Kaka Khel, of the Kohat Border, who had long been in the military service of the Amir, and has been Governor of Ningrar, for two years, died of cholera on the 22nd. His relatives went to bring his dead body by Jalas, but they were prevented from doing so by the Governor of Jellalabad. His body was, therefore, interred there; but they have petitioned the Amir to allow them to remove it to their home. They have been recommended to the Amir, for a pension of Rs. 300 a month. If they fail to get this, they will probably come to live at Peshawar.

Mir Muhammad Azim, Superintendent of the Press, at Kabul, has printed, under the Amir's orders, a proclamation for circulation —we presume in British India—that all Afghan refugees in India, except the Sirdar who is connected with the late Amir Sher Ali, who desire to return to their homes, will be allowed to do so, and their property will be restored to them.

A late report from Kabul says that Colonel Wali Ahmad Khan—Afghan Consul in Calcutta—has been recalled by the Amir; and Sufi Gholam Rasul Khan, the Amir's agent in Bombay, has been appointed in his place.

A European gentleman, Mr. Rosen by name, arrived lately in Peshawar, whence he intended to soon proceed to Kabul in the Amir's service.

Bahai Muhammad (the Amir's Farrash Bashee) is among the numerous victims of cholera in Kabul. The Amir loses in him his most efficient instrument of torture; and the people of Kabul are not at all displeased with the event. As the Amir has lost the chief tool through which he exercised cruelty over his subjects, they hope he may now give up also his terrible policy of governing his country with an iron rod.

Every mail from Kabul appears to bring news of the discovery of peculation among the Amir's agents or officials and the confiscation of the culprits' property. This time it is due to Yargul Khan, Luhani, of Kabul, who had been employed as the Amir's agent for purchases made in Kabul for the Amir's private use. He appears to have made the arrangement so familiar to Indian khansamans, of habitually overcharging the Amir with the connivance of the tradesmen. This, however, was found out, after his overcharges had amounted to Rs. 30,000, which amount the Amir has forcibly realised from Yargul Khan and his accomplices, the bazaar merchants, who are, besides, all in prison awaiting the Amir's judgment.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

THE excitement and expeditions of the open season now being over, wires a Haka correspondent, we are gradually settling down to hibernate during the rains. A day or two of bright warm, sunshiny weather, however, is a welcome change after the dark rainy days we have been experiencing.

The detachment of the 4th Pioneers has gone down to rejoin the headquarters of the regiment at Halewa, *en route* to India. As soon as the left half-company of the Madras Sappers have finished their work on the Falam post they will come here to assist in building the new barracks.

Captain Wade has gone down to Kan, to engage Burmese coolies and artisans for employment on the works here. He expects to be away about three weeks. Although a certain number of Chins can always be counted on as coolies, still for skilled labour we must seek elsewhere.

Surgeon-Major M'Carthie has left to join the headquarters of his regiment at Falaru. Our number was still further reduced by the departure, on the 2nd, of Captains Presgrave and Rainey, the former to take command of the 1st Burma Rifles, at Maymyo, and the latter to join the garrison class at Bangalore.

Troops no longer being wanted in Tlang Tlang, the Munlifi garrison returns to Haka immediately. The whole country side is now reported quiet.

The China of these parts seem to receive most exaggerated reports of the fighting on the Lushai side, and they duly give information of it to the Political Officer. It is wonderful how quickly news gets about among them. They get news of the other side sooner almost than we do by telegraph. Our telegraph and postal arrangements want a thorough overhauling. The parcel post is worked on no system at all, and arrives in a most haphazard way. The postal authorities ought to be able by this time to give us a regular weekly parcel post. It must be remembered that the parcel post is the only means we, exiles, have of obtaining anything from the outside world. The Telegraph is being constantly interrupted and does not work satisfactorily. Deferred messages sometimes take weeks to reach their destination.

A large flock of sheep and goats has come up from Myingyad for the use of the troops.

THE RAMPUR MURDER CASE.

THE trial of the alleged murderers of the late General Azimuddin Khan was resumed, on Friday, in the Khurshed Munzil, where the previous investigation before Mr. Hardy took place. The judges are Mr. R. S. Aikman and Colonel Newberry. The counsel for the prosecution are Messrs. Colvin, Conlan, and Munshi Ram Pershad. Mr. Vansittart and Pundit Pirthi Nath are defending.

The examination and cross-examination of Mushaffi Ahmed were concluded to-day. Fewer people were present in court. The witness stated that the General was of English habits. He had no fear for his life. He introduced a new régime into the State, stopped oppression, erected public buildings, and carried out improvements generally. He was unpopular with a few, but popular with the majority of the inhabitants.

Mr. Vansittart then referred to the fact that the court was not under any other court, but was itself a sort of High Court, and he asked that they would interpret section 292 of the Criminal Procedure Code for themselves, and give him the right of reply. He wanted the last word.

The court said it would decide the question when the point arose.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF DOMICILED EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

THE *Bombay Diocesan Record* has an article on this subject, suggested by some recent utterances by Sir Raymond West. It is not surprising the *Record* remarks :—

That the recent advice of Sir Raymond West, three times reiterated by him, to European parents in India to seek careers for their sons in such posts as those of Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars and Sudordinate Judges, should have aroused considerable attention and interest amongst those to whom it was especially addressed. Three times within a month, at the successive prize-givings of the Byculla Schools, on March 11, of the Scottish Orphanage, on March 13, and of the Indo-British Institution, on April 7, did Sir Raymond West declare his opinion that there was a great field open to Christian boys in India if they would compete with the natives of the country for the above-mentioned posts. Having been furnished with what we think is a not unrepresentative view of what is felt on this head by those whom this question chiefly concerns, and one discussing fairly the feasibility or non-feasibility of the scheme proposed, we proceed, as far as possible, to place the same before our readers. The question, "What is to become of our boys?" is one, it would seem, which is pressing with ever increasing anxiety upon the European domiciled in India. Such centres as Poona, Bombay, and Karachi have their hundreds of European lads growing up in them, and what have such to look forward to? As recently as ten or fifteen short years ago a European could always calculate upon getting Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 to start with. Even the poor Europeans were, in a way, a protected class, being especially helped and favoured on account of their relationship to the rulers of the land, though separated from them by the fact of their being domiciled in India instead of being born in the British Isles. But alas, for such happy times! The starting salary for a European has within the past fifteen years run down from Rs. 100 to Rs. 40, with this added to the reduction, that none can hope for a hearing unless strongly supported. Under these circumstances, the recent utterances of Sir Raymond West come as words of special cheer, and have been gratefully received by many more than merely those who actually heard them uttered. The only consideration, which seems as though it might cast a cloud over the alluring prospects held out by Sir Raymond West, is the foreboding one,—"Is the proposal a practicable one?" It is reasonable to suppose that before putting the proposal forward, its learned advocate had not forgotten to weigh well the question of its feasibility; it is, therefore, only suitable that we should endeavour to state what appear to be the difficulties in the way of its realization, in the hope that it may lead to their dissipation. Looking at the mode in which the posts mentioned by Sir Raymond West are at present qualified for, it would seem that the Mamlatdars' grade is, as a rule, recruited from clerks and others in the Revenue Department; and the District Deputy Collectors' grade from that of the Mamladars; further that there are two examinations—the lower and the higher—of the Revenue Department which can only be undertaken if one belongs to the Revenue Department. This, therefore, would mean, if true, that the qualifications for Mamletdar and Deputy Collector are only open to members of the Revenue Department, and so, to qualify for these posts, the previous qualification of having been appointed to the Revenue Department is an indispensable prerequisite. To secure this last is, consequently what Sir Raymond West advises. We must, therefore, next turn our attention to this point. Now, the lowest graded clerk in the Revenue Department gets Rs. 15 per month. Can a European live on Rs. 15 a month?—is the next question. The Revenue Department in the Mofussil generally means the Collector's establishment, consisting of the Collector, Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors, and Mamlatdars. The Collectors, Assistant Collectors, and Deputy Collectors are always on the move; therefore, if a European became a clerk on Rs. 15, he would have to travel, which would necessitate the keeping of something to live on, for in the districts he cannot expect to come across people who could board and lodge him; this, it is needless to state, is owing to the caste distinctions which exist. Even in the Mamlatdars' offices this latter objection would exist, for he would be the only Christian in a town consisting of various castes, none of whom could lodge him. Practically, therefore, to qualify on Rs. 15 a month as a clerk, is an impossibility. How, then, can this qualification be secured? There would appear to be but one way, and that is, by reserving a few of the clerkships in the Commissioner's offices for European lads. If two were in the same office and drew Rs. 50 each, they might be able to live, with considerable hardship, which, however, would do no harm; and if the Deputy Collector, doing duty as the Assistant Commissioner, happened to be a Christian, the lads would have the less difficulty. There is one Divisional Commissioner's office, we believe, which has, thanks to the Assistant Commissioner, nurtured no less than two District Deputy Collectors and one head clerk to a Collector within the space of fifteen years or so.

Perhaps, however, Sir Raymond West has some plan of his own in view; and it might be the proper thing now that that learned gentleman's departure to England has made it impossible for representatives of the domiciled Europeans in India to wait upon him in person, to approach him with a letter, asking him how his kind suggestions can be practically effected. It would certainly seem better to ask his advice than to rejoice quietly over the possession of a theory propounded by him for the advancement of the interests of the European in India, the way to the accomplishment of which appears at present to be far from clear.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Danby, 1,465 tons, Captain W H Balmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (1st May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE s s Congo, 1,692 tons, Captain R W Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE s s Hounslow, 1,793 tons, Captain F Norman, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Alexandria (23rd April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Maple Branch, 1,735 tons, Captain A Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, (30th April), with a cargo of 66 tusks ivory. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macleod 1,614 tons, Captain E Worfolk, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H Godfrey and Mr and Mrs Blandford.

THE s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th April), with a cargo of 5,004 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Nadiri, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (23rd April), with a general cargo, Mr Ali Dossa as cabin and 16 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Africa, 1,299 tons, Captain G Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, (3rd May), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr R Lobo, Mr C Cambatta, Mr D Ismail and two boys and 15 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain W L Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via co ast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Heerjee, Mr and Mrs A G Baker, Miss Baker, Master Baker and 12 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Macleod.	1373	Warfalk	A	F Muir & Co
,, Nadir i	1168	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
,, S. Burkhad	157	Williams	D	F Muir & Co
,, La Seyne	1151	Blanc	E	M Maritimes Co
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	G	H Cassum
,, Adowa	1347	Paton	G	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Glantivy	1921	Francis	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Swordsman	719	Nacoda	L	A Munjee
,, Khiva	1452	Shumacker	L	H Cassum & Co
,, Lisbury	1728	Robinson	M	Cursetji & Edulji
,, E. Castle	1878	Valentine	N	K Nixon & Co
,, Melbridge	1855	Ward	O	B Craig & Co.
,, Peters	...	F. Heyer	P	
,, Swordsman.	719	Nacoda	Q	A Munjee
,, Edenbridge	1657	..alongside	..	B Craig and Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Sabarmati		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
,, Brahmini		,,		,,
,, Bheema		,,		,,

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Colaba time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colabai mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Roumania	2207	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Bisagno	1456	Baccarani	3	F Bozzoni
,, Ethelwalda	1092	Cooper	4	K Nixon and Co
,, Kt Templor	2704	Pain	6	K Nixon
,, Eastry	1924	Wattley	7	W & A Graham & Co
,, Damascus	2332	Douglas	10	F Muir & Co
,, Langton	1339	Bower	12	F Muir & Co
,, Teutonia	2400	DeJong	13	W & A Graham &Co
,, Ethelaida	1705	Kirby	15	W & A Graham & Co
,, Acanthus	1877	Saunders	15	Along side
,, Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	..	M Mackenzie.
,, M Branch	1735	Anderson	..	J Mackintosh & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Manitoba	1395	Euwright	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Tug Princess	193	....	B. P. Trust.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, April 10.
	Hounslow (s)	Norman	Alexandria, April 23.
9	Kt Commander (s)	Thomas	Cardiff, April 14.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Aden, April 30.
	Danby (s)	Balmer	Aden, May 1.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda, April 23.
	Africa (s)	Shepherd	Aden, May 3.
	Congo (s)	Rogers	Karachi, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Clan Macleod (s)	Worfolk	Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Danby, for Port Said.
,, Siam, for Aden.
,, Virawa, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Naderi, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
,, Maple Branch, for Liverpool.
,, Hounslow, for Odessa.
,, Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
,, Africa, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
5 Shahzada s. ..... Mathewson .. Rangoon, April 30.

DEP

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition, Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality, from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REAL MANILA CIGARS—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4, per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAIR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MESSRS. BADHAM, PILE and Co. are now SHOWING a Choice Assortment of Plain and Fancy Satteens and other new Washing Dress Fabrics, also the latest Novelties in Flowers, Feathers, Ladies' Gloves and Hosiery.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED FANCY CIGAR STANDS, with Musical Boxes, Rs. 25, Rs. 30, and Rs. 50, play two Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, FOX TERRIER DOG, good ratter. Price to GED. GAHAGAN, Bellasis Road.

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, complete guide to the work Table containing Instructions in Berlin Work, Crochet, Drawn-thread work, Embroidery, Knitting-Knotting or Macrame, etc., with numerous Illustrations and coloured Designs. Price One Rupee.—BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department), Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Comfortable House, suitable for one or two Bachelors, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE in an English family for a Married Couple, or two Ladies, situated in the best part of the Fort. Every home comfort and convenience. No other Boarders.—Apply "J. K," care of this Paper.

LANDAU and HORSE FOR SALE, Rs. 475. A Bargain. Owner gone Home.—Apply to "F. S," care of this Paper.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

18, Nothingham Place, York Gate, Regents' Park, N. W.—Visitors to London will find elegant accommodation, with First Class Board, at the above address. The house is situated in a most central position, being only two minutes' walk from Baker Street Station, and within easy access to all Theatres. Highly recommended. For Terms, &c., apply to Miss FURRELL, 18, Nottingham Place.

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c, at Re. 1.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

BEAUTIFUL INLAID MARBLE ORNAMENTS, Moradabad, Cashmere Brass and Copper Wares, Fine Arts, Brilliant Charming Garnet Necklaces, Mechanical Toys in great variety. To be seen at O'NEAL and Co., Apollo Street.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn, (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

BISCUITS prepared from MELLIN'S FOOD.—Specially recommended for Invalids and Delicate Persons. Made fresh every day in our own Factory. Per lb., Re. 1-4.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

STEEL BOILERS, LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DR. ARDESIR DORABJEE, DENTAL SURGEON, 8, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, NEXT TO ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!! BRUSHES!!! IF you WANT a BARGAIN in the above, write to the PIONEER ARMY BRUSH FACTORY, Cawnpore, for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London. Consignments of Produce received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist, No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST, SOLE AGENT, 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
2 cases Turkey red sarrics, 45 by 8 yards.
4 " coloured calico.
2 " brown linnen.
10 " white dhooties and scarves.
3 " white handkerchiefs.
7 bales Turkey red twist.
10 " grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 10, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

A FURTHER telegram from London to hand since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, advises that, following Silver, Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours and ⅝ in 4½ per Cents to £69 and £66½, respectively. American Arrival prices of Cotton in Liverpool were 1-64d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which they were unchanged. The quantity of Cotton in sight at New York at the end of the week was 8,660,000 bales, against 8,300,000 bales visible on the previous Friday. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 96¼, Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·16½.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,00,434
" " Branches	"	"	16,67,171
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	6,42,462
Government Securities	"	"	43,892
Loans "	Dec.	"	13,29,715
Bills Discounted	"	"	10,67,389
Cash with other Banks	"	"	9,565
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	7,38,530

The more free arrivals of our principal export staple, and a much greater interest taken in its seaward movement by shippers, together with very free supplies of other produce, still find the position of Money so easy at the height of the season, that the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows an increase in the Cash Balance at the close of last week of some 7½ lakhs, making the Balance stand at 198½ lakhs. Owing, however, to considerable Government withdrawals during the period the decrease referred to covered by the Return does not represent a fourth of the actual falling off in the demand for Money for other than Government needs; for it will be seen from the figures which we give above, that while Private Deposits had increased materially a considerable diminution had taken place both in Loans and Bills Discounted, the total contraction of trade requirements being represented by about 30½ lakhs, against a slight increase disclosed by the previous Return, and a falling off of 31¼ lakhs shown for the week preceding.

COTTON has been a strong market here to-day, and prices have further advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. A large business has been done in the aggregate, owing to the purchases for shippers' account; for the Mills have not been much in the market, having taken only 550 bales, made up of 150 Nugger, at Rs. 162; 100 each of Virumgaum, at Rs. 169; Compta, at Rs. 163; and Laria Ginned, at Rs. 171½; and 50 each of Umbrick Ginned, at Rs. 175; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 174 per candy. Exporters bought 4,650 bales, consisting of 1,100 Bengals, at Rs. 143-62; 1,000 each of Barsee, at Rs. 180; and Indore, at Rs. 168¾; 450 Bhownugger, at Rs. 178-81; 350 Broach, at Rs. 182-5; 300 Pachora, at Rs. 163½; 150 Mowa, at Rs. 173; and 100 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 170; Karanja, at Rs. 171¼; and Ojein Ginned at Rs. 169½ per candy.

WHEAT has been steady with a moderate export business passing. With the exception of an advance of half-an-anna in *Pessy*, prices are unchanged, and those we now quote are as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-4-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-3-6	"

SEEDS.—A large export business has been done to-day in a firm market. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapseed* have advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. to our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-12-6 to Rs. 6-15-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	7-4-0	"
" " Cawnpore	"	6-12-0 to " 6-15-0	"
" Red	"	" 6-4-0 to " 6-6-0	"

other kinds being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,434	bales.
Wheat	64,718	cwt.
Linseed	18,822	"
Rapeseed	8,122	"
Gingellyseed	530	"
Poppyseed	1,460	"
Groundnut	775	"
Castorseed	2,939	"

Freights are quiet in tone, but with a fair demand at the reduced rates. A ready steamer has been fixed for Hamburg at 17s. per ton; and another ready boat has filled up for Antwerp at the same rate.

EXCHANGE.—This market opened firm this morning in presence of the advance in Silver in London and New York noticed in our last report, and, rates coming firm from Calcutta, ours of 1s. 3¾ to 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic were maintained till midday, a fair amount at the latter price having been placed; but at the close 1s. 3¾d. was the highest obtainable. At the quoted rate of 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits nothing was done, and the rate was purely a nominal one, as we hear of 1s. 3 13-32d. as having been the actual rate throughout the day, and the supply of Bills visible at the latter was only moderate. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3¾d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3¾ to 7-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-16d.		"
Credits Do.	1s. 3 13-32d.		"
Francs Do.	1·62½		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at a further slight upward movement in Fours, and we quote this evening 108½ for cash, and 108 3-16 for this month's settlement, 108½ being named for the June account. 4½ per Cents are now called 104¾, nominal,

SHARES.—There has been some little movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we report an advance of Rs. 50 in Morarji Gokaldas; of Rs. 20 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas, and Manockjee Petit, and of Rs. 5 in Oriental at our revised quotations; otherwise the market shows little change. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 per share, to Rs. 1,020.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th April, as compared with the statement of the 7th May 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	April 30. Rs.	May 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,08,931	57,08,547
Do. do. at Branches	69,02,337	52,35,166
Other Deposits	3,48,40,670	3,51,83,132
Post Bills	4,019	4,259
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,83,520	31,01,405
Rs.	6,42,89,577	6,29,85,509
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,25,01,897	1,26,48,789
Cash Credits on do. do.	86,37,715	87,40,976
Loans do. do. do.	93,68,810	80,37,095
Current Accounts overdrawn	916	1,014
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,38,52,735	1,27,85,346
Stamps, &c.	21,667	21,735
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,452		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000		
	3,92,407	3,92,452
Bullion	1,02,907	3,14,554
Cash Balances with other banks	2,12,831	2,03,256
Cash and Currency Notes	1,91,01,703	1,98,40,232
Rs.	6,42,89,577	6,29,85,509

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at the sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

The Bangkok-Saigon line is interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden, at or about 6 p.m., on Thursday next.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 8.

10 p.m.	83·4

SUNDAY, MAY 9.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·6
2 p.m.	89·6
4 p.m.	88·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HAY.—May 7, at 5, Chester Place, London, Andrew Hay, late of Bombay, aged 75 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREENAWAY.—May 6, at Madras, the wife of Major J Greenaway, 6th M I, of a daughter.
JAMESON.—May 2, at Chattapore Tea Estate, the wife of C E Jameson, of a son.

DEATHS.

DICKINS.—May 1, at Central Prison, Agra, of Cholera, J Dickins, Warder, late Sergeant-Major, Fort Chunar, aged 46 years and 8 days.
PATERSON.—May 4, at Dehra Dun, the infant son of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, 1-2nd P W O Gurkhas.
STONEHEWER.—May 4, at "Frome Cottage," Ootacamund, Edwin Harton Stonehewer, of the Madras Bank, aged 51 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1892.

A MEMORIAL to the Supreme Government which is backed by the approval of a meeting of seven hundred persons claims notice, even from those who are most opposed to its prayer. For that reason, if for no other, we think it worth while to call attention to a representation that has been sent to the Government of India by a Poona Association asking for free and compulsory education as far as the fourth standard, as a means of elevating the backward classes. Additional interest is given to the memorial by the strong anti-Brahmin tone that pervades it—a remarkable fact when it is considered that the document comes from a city almost as conservative as Benares, and the stronghold of Brahmin orthodoxy and Brahmin privilege. We do not know why the promoters of the movement have first addressed themselves to the Supreme Government, unless it be that Lord Harris has so unreservedly pronounced against the practicability of free and compulsory education in this Presidency that the memorialists thought the Governor past preaching to and past praying for. Our readers have not forgotten the uncompromising way in which Lord Harris eighteen months ago demolished the diffident suggestion of the Ahmedabad Municipality that "the great question of making rudimentary education free and compulsory was worth considering." If he and the Municipality were to be friends, the Governor said on that occasion, they must speak plainly to each other. And very plainly he did speak. There was first of all the question where the money for free education was to come from, and then there was the question how compulsion was to be brought to bear upon the people in a country like this. Upon the question of cost Lord Harris produced some information which must have taken his audience by surprise. The cost of education in Ahmedabad, exclusive of fees, was about thirteen thousand rupees a year. But it had been calculated that in order to provide a school for every thousand children—the smallest possible provision if education were to be made compulsory as well as free—an additional expenditure of eighty thousand rupees a year would be necessary. It is certain that the provincial revenue could not stand such a charge as that; it is equally certain that the local revenues would not be drawn upon for it without an increase in local rates and cesses which the people would resent and groan under. There then comes the question of compulsion. Are we in this country, where the child is a bread-winner at an age at which in England he is obliged to be at school, to add to the burden of the poor man's life by keeping his children from the fields until they have passed the Fourth Standard? "Are you," Lord Harris asked, "prepared to contemplate the fining of poor persons for not sending their children to school?—and without some such penalty compulsion is a misleading epithet." The Poona memorialists seem to be prepared to contemplate anything but the practical questions how is education to be made compulsory, and who is to find the money for it? They go no further in dealing with the latter point than to suggest that a small contribution from the Imperial Revenue should be asked for. The Imperial Revenue, as everyone knows, has nothing available for education. That is a provincial charge, and we must not abandon the principle of financial decentralization merely in order that in India we may ape the latest novelty that England has ventured on in the direction of state socialism.

English example is, of course, appealed to in support of the plea. But primary education was only made free in England when Mr. Goschen found that he had a million and a half of money to spare. When Sir David Barbour is as well off we may begin to think about it, but not until then. We are sorry to have thus to discourage a movement which in its chief aim is well intended. But it is as well to speak plainly at the beginning. Compulsory education in India is impossible for financial reasons, as well as want of the machinery for working it. If it were possible it could not be worked without producing widespread discontent, and as much vexation as a new tax. But the memorialists have one claim to consideration. The end they propose—the elevation of the backward classes—is much more commendable than the means. Here, of course, it is no new thing which is brought to the notice of Government. To go no farther back than the enquiry by the Education Commission of 1882 the subject was gone into most carefully and sympathetically by that body. The educational needs of the aboriginal tribes, of Hindus of the Sudra castes, and of Mahomedans, formed the subject of full enquiry. There is, besides, at least one influential member of the Bombay Administration who has in season and out of season proclaimed his sympathy with the educational aspirations of the classes who are outside the pale of Brahminism. The memorialists of course tell a thrice told tale when they remind Government of the way in which the Brahmins have managed to keep the other castes in subordination to them. They have Manu and the traditions of the centuries on their side, and this has given them a start which they have been careful to maintain. The lamp of knowledge, they have persuaded themselves, shines for them alone. If the Sudra tries to come within the circle of its rays he is, according to the laws of Manu, to have heated oil poured down his throat. Translated into the language of actuality in India, this means that if the Sudra and the outcaste venture to show themselves in a public school they must stand afar off, like things defiled. School life is made so uncomfortable for them that few of them will attend. Now and again educational inspectors put in their reports a pathetic line or two which tells of the ill-treatment to which he has seen a low-caste boy subjected in a village school. The master is a Brahmin, the bulk of his boys are Brahmins, and the Mhar or Chamar who tries to get a footing in the school can get no nearer than the doorway or a corner of the verandah, where he can hear the lessons, and if he loves learning sufficiently to strive for it against the conspiracy of his schoolmaster and his fellow-pupils to deprive him of it, he can learn. For many of these despised boys are quick-witted and intelligent, and do wonderfully well in spite of all that is done to keep them back.

The memorialists appropriately recall the step taken by Mr. Lee Warner, when he acted as Director of Public Instruction in 1885, to reduce the inequality between Brahmins and Sudras by introducing a set of rules for ensuring to Mahrattas, Lingayats, and other non-Brahmin Hindus, a share in the free studentships held in Government High Schools. At that time it was found that of 6,565 pupils in these schools nearly four thousand were Brahmins, only 69 were Lingayets, and 278 were cultivators. In the Deccan districts, of 155 boys receiving a free or partially free education, 122 were Brahmins. The memorialists write with a bitterness concerning their Brahmin neighbours in which it is easy to read a desire to pay off old scores. This is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. The evidence that was given before the Education Commission abounds in illustrations of the way in which the Brahmins have endeavoured to maintain this monopoly of education. A Bombay witness told the Commission how when some promising lowcaste boys were sent from the regimental school to the Government High School, at Dharwar, there was a general secession of Brahmin boys. In the Berars the same thing happened more recently, and the demonstration was only ended when the Brahmin schoolmaster was told that the school should be closed altogether unless by the end of the week he could bring the seceders back to school. One well-known Deccani Brahmin told the Commission that there was no grievance in all this, except such as was created by sentimental English officials and unpractical native reformers. It is not clear from the statement in this memorial whether the signatories to it desire special schools for the children of their castes, or whether they wish for any reaffirmation of their right to stand by the side of the Brahmin on equal terms. The memorialists would have done well if instead of pressing for such impracticable things as free and compulsory education they had stated clearly what they desire for the educational elevation of the backward classes. There is on record the Government ruling of 1857, reaffirmed by the Commission in 1882, that "no boy be refused admission to a Government College or School merely on the ground of caste," and this is a "bed rock" quite solid enough for people who have shown as much spirit as the Poona Satya Dharma Samaj have shown in their by no means diffident representation to the Viceroy. It is the bounden duty of Government to free these classes from any disabilities under which they may have been placed by their Brahmin neighbours; but beyond this the salvation of the backward classes rests very much with themselves.

MR. G. P. R. WELLS, whose phenomenal luck at Monte Carlo a year ago brought his name before the public, has written a book which will possibly put more money in his pocket than ever he won at the gaming tables, for it is entitled "How to win at Monte Carlo." Of course Mr. Wells can no more guarantee that those who read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest his words shall win all they would like than he can account for his gains and losses, which depended on the turn of a spinning wheel and the flight of a round little marble, which could in no wise be manipulated either in his favour or otherwise. He can explain what he is pleased to term his "system," which after all is not calculated to ensure success. All he does in his remarkable work is to preach the necessity of abstaining from rash playing, and if he can but induce the hot-headed youths and foolish women who seek their fortunes at the casino from plunging recklessly, his work will at least have accomplished something beyond providing an hour's light reading and filling his pockets. Everyone will buy his book and read it; indeed, we might almost venture to predict for it an unequalled circulation; for there is to so many people such an irresistible attraction in speculation of this kind that Mr. Wells's theory may shortly form as common a topic of conversation as ever did Miss Collins' "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay." It is pleasing to know that Mr. Wells has two systems. Only one, however, is given to the public. This arrangement palpably hasits advantages, for if the one should fail it will be an easy matter hereafter to publish the second, and the author may also reap a second harvest. Mr. Wells evidently has a system in publishing as well as in playing. The second is sure to be better than the first, but it requires £8,000 capital, and a combined dash and coolness which he had yet failed to meet. He would like to meet an individual possessing these qualifications that he might impart the system to him and arrange a partnership. In fact his only object in mentioning this fact is in the hope that it may meet the eye of "a party properly qualified," to whom he offers fifty per cent. weekly dividends. But this is the system he does not divulge. It is the other which concerns us, for Mr. Wells' promises "practically a continuous gold mine" to those possessing the necessary qualities to profit by his advice—five per cent. certain. The formula begins with: "Never play on an empty stomach;" nor too soon after eating, never play over two hours at a sitting. "The Gamester's 'Don't'" would have been a convenient title. Never lose over one starting capital at any one sitting; never play again on the same day after losing your capital; never impair your winnings once equal to your capital at any one sitting; never lose sight of your stake; never lend your money; never lose your temper; never be in a hurry. Then after enumerating a few more things which should be avoided, Mr. Wells gives a few positive instructions. Play on the colour which turned up last; always add one unit after every loss and risk one less after every time you have won. Thus by not desiring either to be too lucky or too unfortunate the player makes his five per cent. All this reads very well, and on paper yields precisely the result the amateur gambler would desire. But the proof of the winning lies in handling the gold. Mr. Wells both won and lost heavily, and doubtless will do so again. Though we would not like to guarantee the success of his system we can foresee that the publication of his book will be productive of good. It is calculated, as we have intimated, to promote quiet steady calculating play as against reckless headlong gambling, which is answerable for the heavy death roll of Monte Carlo and the ruin of many a promising career.

A CORRESPONDENT in London, who has reasons of his own for some anxiety on the subject, writing to us on the 22nd April, says that he hopes rather than expects that the General Election will take place in the summer Mr. Leonard Courteney, who should know what he is talking about, "has an idea" that the Election will take place in July. June was no longer spoken of in this connection. Like the honourable member for Liskeard, Mr. George Curzon thinks that "about July" the great event of the year will come off. Possibly, however, it may be deferred until October. If the battle could then be fought on the old register the Ministry would have an advantage which they would lose if they chivalrously but suicidally legislated so as to bring the new register into operation at once. Mr. Balfour derided the notion of passing a special Act for such a purpose; but it might have a bad effect on public opinion if the Government went to the country on a register within a few weeks of its being superseded by this year's register, which is known to be less favourable to them. The Conservatives always do best on an old register and worst on a new one, the voters on their list not being so migratory as their opponents. If the dissolution take place in or about July the elections would take place, as a matter of course, on the old register, which will then have nearly a half year to run. The considerations just indicated explain Mr. Punch's recent cartoon, which represents Mr. Gladstone holding in a bull-dog, named "Lally," with the words "Easy my beauty! I will say 'When!'" The chiefs of the Liberal Party will do nothing to precipitate a dissolution, which it is to their interest to defer until the new register comes into force.

WE hear from London that the indignation experienced by the British Congress Committee at the issue of Mr. A. O. Hume's extraordinary circular shows no sign of abatement. The Committee promptly disavowed the circular when its existence became known; but this apparently is not regarded as sufficient. A meeting of the Committee had not been held when the mail left since Mr. Hume's arrival in England, but a meeting was convened for the ensuing week to consider what further steps should be taken. It appears to be pretty generally understood that if Mr. Hume does not sever his connection with the Committee about three-fourths of that body will sever their connection with it. This determination is not likely to be shaken by the cheerful alacrity with which Anti-Congresswallahs are "putting their money on" Mr. Hume, and assert that if he believes that the peril of a rising of all India to overthrow the British Government and slaughter the Congresswallahs can only be averted by the rich men who support the movement, subscribing funds to keep it going, he is bound to say it on the house-tops.

IT is notified that the Queen's Birthday will be kept throughout India on May 24.

BONAVISTA won the Two Thousand Guineas by a length and a half. The odds against Bonavista were ten to one.

NEWS from Pahang points to the rising making head owing to the disaffected chiefs losing confidence in the Governor redressing their grievances. Preparations have been made for a naval expedition up the Pahang river. Public opinion favours inquiry into the alleged wrongs of the chiefs as preferable to force.

WE are sorry to learn of the death of Mr. C. E. White, R. N. R., chief officer of the P. and O. s. s. Assam, who was lost overboard on the way to Aden. The Assam left Bombay, with the English mails, on the 30th ultimo.

MR. HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE COORLAWALLA acts as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. K. N. Servai, on privilege leave.

SIGNOR RASORI, the conductor of the Italian Opera Company which gave two concerts at the Gaiety Theatre last week, asks us to convey his acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support accorded to him. The reception which the company received, though they came here at a time when "all Bombay" is at the hills, was very cordial, but everyone who heard the company will recognize that it was fully merited, and we are glad to hear that on their way home from Batavia Signor Rasoris' company will pay a return visit to Bombay. Early in next year we may

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A hitch has occurred in the resumption of work at Stalybridge, where the Unionist cotton operatives are refusing to resume, unless all of them are re-engaged.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP AT CALCUTTA.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Mr. Hill, Public Prosecutor in Oudh, to succeed Mr. Justice Wilson, as Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

TRAMWAYS IN LONDON.

The Committee of the House of Commons have adopted the Bill promoted by the County Council empowering the Council to construct a Tramway over Westminster Bridge and along the Thames Embankment. This is the first step towards acquiring the Tramway system throughout London.

CARDINAL MANNING'S SUCCESSOR.

The Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan was enthroned today at the pro-Cathedral as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster. The ceremonial was a most impressive one.

CHOLERA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 8.

The Russians are taking the strictest measures on the Afghan and Persian frontiers to exclude cholera.

AN ENGINEERING APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

Mr. J. S. Beresford, C. S., will act for Mr. A. J. Hughes as Supervising Engineer for Municipal Water Works with the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the absence of Mr. Hughes, on six months' leave.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASPECT IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The rain of last week, widely distributed as it was, was sporadic, and so far as the North-West Provinces are concerned the agricultural outlook in Garhwal, Kumaon, and Jaunsar-Bawar is causing some anxiety to the authorities.

THE N.-W. P. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS.

Dr. R. A. K. Holmes, who was appointed to officiate a few weeks ago as Inspector-General of Jails, in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, in place of Sir John Tyler, on leave, has been compelled to go home on sick leave. Dr. E. Mair, Superintendent of the Bareilly Central Jail, will act till Sir John Tyler returns.

THE EURASIAN GARRISON ARTILLERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 9.

General H. McLeod, R. A., writing to the *Mail* about the enrolment of Eurasians as soldiers, claimed to having a life-long experience of Eurasians as soldiers, and bore testimony to their good work when paid and rated as Europeans. The East Indian drivers, he said, were equal to any drivers in her Majesty's service for soldier-like qualities and steadiness. General McLeod also spoke well of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, whom he commanded for five years. He added that with the same pay and privileges as Europeans, if carefully selected, hundreds of Eurasians can be found to be quite equal to any other troops in her Majesty's service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

F. G. Oomra	3 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	96½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	39½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ per cent. „	66¼

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

During the past two days the distribution of the pressure and the direction of the winds have assumed a distribution very similar to that characteristic of the commencement of rains; low pressure area has appeared over the Punjab, and relatively low pressure is stretching south-eastwards down the Gangetic Plain. Readings are high in the south, and the gradients are steeper than usual. Winds blow generally westerly in central parts of India and the Peninsula, southerly at the Bay area, easterly up the north side of the Gangetic Plain, and cyclonic in the Punjab and on the west coast. Directions are variable, but are south-easterly in several stations. The force is moderate and fresh generally, and strong at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature is above the normal in all provinces, except in Burma. The highest maximum is 117° at Hyderabad, Sind, and the maxima generally exceed 118° in the north-west and Central India. Rain has fallen fairly generally in the north-east of India, North-West of the Himalayas, and west of the Peninsula, and thunder-showers are not improbable in Behar and a large part of the north-west of India.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	1	50 p.m.	50	11
Teheran	8	0	p.m.	..	45
Suez	9	2	20 p.m.	..	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 9th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	24	—	1
„ Kurrachee	..	21	—	1
„ Madras	1	44	—	1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

WHICH IS OUR NATIONAL SPORT?

I NEVER can understand those curious unobservant people who bother the sub-editors of our daily newspapers with such questions as:—"Which is considered the national sport of England?" "Is Liverpool a seaport?" Does upwards of 100 mean more or less than 100?" and, "When was Charles Peace hung?" These interrogatories are diurnally addressed to journalists, who, I make bold to say, are the most long-suffering and patient of mankind. All those who are mated conjugally with the masculine ink-slinger may neither share nor endorse my dictum—but if journalists are neither so docile nor so equable, as I have suggested, I ascribe their pallid countenances, their thin "thatch," their wasted frames, the nervous twitching of the hand that grasps the pen to the constant worry of the question-monger. Some folk seem to forget that it is possible for a dolt to put more questions in five minutes than a philosopher can answer in a lifetime. It is, then, in answer to a gentle, simple soul that I shall endeavour feebly to deal with the querry: "Which is considered the national sport of England?" In answering a question 'tis always well to clearly understand the position. By national I understand that which attracts, pleases, interests, engages the time and talent of the mass of the inhabitants of England; and by sport I mean manly recreation. On this understanding, then, I unhesitatingly reply—horseracing. The world without horses would be wretched, and to millions of people life without horse-racing would be intolerable. Let the average Englishman wander wherever he may he is not so prone, as Bolingbroke suggests to boast to all and sundry that he is a true born Englishman but he always takes his love of sport with him. Horse-racing and cricket are known wherever the Anglo-Saxon has set his foot, and may be in some few places where he has not demonstrated what an Englishman is made of.

HORSE-RACING—THE SPORT OF THE MILLION.

Any man who cares to look over an ordinary weekly racing guide—published on April 16th—can see for himself that under Jockey Club and National Hunt Rules no fewer than 16 meetings were arranged for Easter Monday in England, Ireland, and Wales, and that during this Easter week so many as 37 recognised gatherings for the purpose of horse-racing have taken place. These figures take no account of the Pony and Galloway races and such other equine contests as point to point matches and other diversions that may have been fixed up. Can any sane man believe that these multitudinous meetings are made for the purposes of pure experiment, and that the great and small railway companies of the country arrange monster excursions, and frequently disorganise their "lines" for the sake of losing money. No, the promoters of race gatherings and the directors of railway companies know that nearly all these meetings will pay their way, and that the Britishers will flock in their millions to see the "running-horses," as they were once called. The vast majority of people "go racing" now-a-day's, and the pure pleasure of the sport, or the powerful passion of gambling seems to have magnetised the world and drawn the inhabitants thereof to the grandstands and the betting rings.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE TURF.

Of course, it is impossible in the space at my disposal to write exhaustively on the magnitude of the Turf, but a few facts may serve. In 1750, or 30 years before the first Derby, races were comparatively few. One race a day was the usual programme. Beverly had four days' racing of one race a day, and Bury had the the same brief bill of fare for three days, while even Newmarket was no better off. Of course, these races were divided into heats, but even then the sport seems to have been poor. In 1750, 450 horses ran, and they belonged to 240 different owners. Lord Poltimore had the largest stud, consisting of 12 animals, which won eight races, valued at £588 10s. The 150 races that year ranged in value from 10 to 135 guineas, averaging about £80 each, thus bringing the sum total of stakes for the season under recognised rules up to £12,000. That is one picture. Now look on this. I should say that there are always now connected with the turf 10,000 animals, including those at the stud, yearlings, and those in training. There are on an average between 2,000 and 3,000 colts and fillies foaled every season. I should say, at a modest computation, that there are 4,000, animals at least in training for racing. Talk about the total stakes for a season being £12,000! Why, the value of the Lancashire Plate, run at Manchester in early autumn, is always estimated at £11,000 in addition to many other really valuable prizes run for over the same track during the season. The Eclipse Stakes is worth £10,000 and indeed it may safely be assessed that the amount won in stakes on the Turf in England during one season now approaches half a million sterling. Such men as Mr. Abington, Mr. Blundell Maple, Col. North and others have vast studs, but even then the man with the largest stud is not invariably the biggest winner. The half million is pretty well split up, for in 1891 Mr. Noel Fenwick won £20,519 and Col. North £20,113, but no one else approached £20,000 and only seven owners reached five figures. Mr. Abington, who has for years had a prodigious stud, only secured £5,174, but this beats Lord Poltimore. The number of race meetings and races are quite as large proportionately speaking as the horses in training and the immensity of the stakes. The amount of money that the railway companies derive from the conveyance of sightseers, the carriage of horses, and the constant travelling of the trainers, riders, grooms, bookmakers, owners, and the racing army at large, must be simply enormous—beyond all estimate. Many a rigid religionist, who would not cross the road to pollute himself by looking at a horse-race still reaps profit from the sport through his railway dividends. All these reflections have been occasioned by the number of our Easter meetings, and in reply to my inquisitive but unobservant friend I would say that racing is the national sport of England. The Turf is so far reaching now that it is difficult to estimate the extent of its ramifications, and to even suggest any limitation of its influence either directly or indirectly.

THE GAMBLING FOLLY.

May I add just one other fact to show the extent of the sport? I have heard of an owner of race-horses who in one season quite recently paid £40,000 in entries alone. But the telescope when brought to bear on the Turf reveals much more than all this. There never was such a war as that constantly waged between the bookmakers and the backers. The half-million sterling—the value of the Stakes—is a mere drop of rain compared with the vast ocean of wealth which rolls between the bookmakers and the backers. It cannot be calculated, for thousands change hands daily, and that not unfrequently even on small races. I remember reading last season of a London solicitor backing a two-year-old, that he owned, to win nearly £20,000, in a race of the value of a good selling plate. Moreover, he won it. It is recorded that a bookmaker's clerk the other season began betting on his own account with a sovereign and ended by pocketting £1,300. It is such instances of good fortune as these, and of the way the amount is always magnified in the telling of the tale, which attracts the gullish herd, the masses, to gamble. They wish to try Fortune's frolics. They take to gambling as naturally as a Chinaman, or like a duck to water. All these creatures, whom I sincerely pity, think they are sure to win. If the career of the plungers, whom I have already sketched, has not acted as a finger-post, and pointed the way, let me briefly refer to one or two modern turf speculators who were not plungers. One of the biggest owners of horses at Newmarket lost £100,000 in 1887 or 1888. Mr. James Merry, the wealthy Scottish ironmaster and successful racing man, once remarked that had he never looked on a gamecock, a rat-killing terrier, or a racehorse, he might have been a richer man by £250,000, and this from a successful man! When Mr. George Payne came of age he found £300,000 in the bank to his credit, beside a rent roll of £17,000 per annum, and yet it is questionable if, at the day of his death, he was worth £5,000, although he made "heaps" of money at one time. Therefore, I say, Go thy ways and see running-horses, but bet not So much for Easter horse-racing reflections.

THE COMING CRICKET CAMPAIGN.—SURREY.

The good old game of cricket, which seems to retain its refreshing purity and socialistic tendency in levelling its votaries, nominally commences at Easter; and, as a matter of fact, the colts' matches were played at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, and Ashley Down, Bristol. It must generally be admitted that the prospects of the ensuing season are very bright. Surrey will have all their usual players available. Four Surrey men have been out at the Cape during the winter, and although W. W. Read has the comparatively poor average of 16·13 for 23 innings, H. Wood, the wicket keeper, batted capitally. He once reached three figures, and his average of 22·50 for 14 completed attempts is distinctly pleasing, because it tends to prove that this hard-working, honest professional, who is not yet 36, has kept his eyesight unimpaired, and those who know most about him are aware that Wood has had to be careful over his eyes. Some cricket commentators assert that Surrey are expecting much from Brockwell. At the Cape he made 180 in ten completed innings. He is the son of the old groundsman at Cambridge, and has been qualified for Surrey for some seasons. He bats well and can hit with tremendous power, but he is beset with extreme nervousness. If Brockwell can conquer this failing he will make another Gunn. Surrey have also several very talented amateurs to assist them, and if Sharpe has not bowled himself away in the Colonies, they should again have a powerful team.

LANCASHIRE LISPINGS.

Lancashire will also require reckoning with when they place their full strength in the field. The little friction which arose over R. G. Barlow has been overcome, and although it is very unlikely that the old Bolton man will play, Mr. A. N. Hornby has again consented to lead the country palatine despite the cackle about his captaining Cheshire. I saw "Monkey" Hornby the other day at a Rugby football match, and I thought he looked wonderfully fit and well. He is thinner, and as brown as a berry with hunting. He said that he had been persuaded at last to buy cocoanut matting to practice upon. He was born in 1847, and has been known in the cricket field since 1864. His highest average was in 1870, when it reached 42·2, and he is still game and capable. Young A. C. McLaren will play frequently during the coming season, and, as Lohmann said, the first time he ever bowled against him, "He is one of the best young bats I ever saw." In fact, Lancashire has plenty of money and plenty of men.

NOTTS NOTES.

Good old blundering, Conservative Notts will never die as long as cricket is played. They intend to rely upon the same old warriors that have done duty for them so long. I think some graceful writers referred to the Notts team last season as "anciently constructed" and as consisting of "old crocks." The remarks are true in some senses, but what a lot of counties would like some of the "old crocks." Of course Alfred Shaw, who is to have his benefit is 50, and played for the county 23 years. He retired in 1889, and is only being accorded his benefit this May. Would Shaw have been in this position had he played for Lancashire, Yorkshire, or Surrey? I trow not. Well, let us proceed. Arthur Shrewsbury, who is 36, has been playing for Notts 17 years; Barnes, who is 40, 17 years; Scotton, who is 36, 15 years; Flowers, who is 36, 15 years; Sherwin, who is 41, 12 years; Gunn, who is 33, 12 years; and Attewell, who is 31, 11 years. Thus it will be seen that Notts have not too many young and talented players. The backbone of their team have been playing for more than ten years, each, and as such may reasonably expect a benefit if they have played well and behaved well. On this basis then there are seven men awaiting for benefits. Notts may pull through the coming season, but there is a bad time in store for the county, I doubt. In the past Notts have spent too much on their ground and too little on their players. The best men have gone elsewhere, and even Sutton-in-Ashfield, the nursery of the world's professional criket, cannot for ever turn out really first-class players. Notts for this reason have cancelled the Derbyshire fixtures and substituted games with Somerset—a novelty which will be appreciated.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE GIBBERISH.

As to other counties, Gloucestershire should again be to the fore, as the "Grand Old Man" has renewed his youth in the colonies, and at the Cape, J. J. Ferries has in 36 innings captured 235 wickets for 1,269 runs, yielding an average of 5·4. As the Australian, the imported amateur of the county, which in its hey-day played eleven gentlemen only, will be qualified for county cricket in June, the little Sydney bowler should be of great service to the Westernshire who, with some one to help Woof, should be dangerous. During his two tours in England Ferris got 220 wickets for 14·23 runs each, and 215 for 13·43. This is dearer than his Cape conquests, but he had more to conquer in England. There is hardly anything fresh and interesting to write about Middlesex, Sussex, Yorkshire, Kent, and Somerset. They have the same men available. Somerset, who are trying themselves even more highly than last year, as they meet both Universities: and Notts will again have the invaluable help of the popular "Sammy" Woods.

CRICKETING POT-POURRI.

The grand old Marylebone Club, one of the finest organisations in the world, has arranged another inexhaustible programme, and it has spared no expense in fixing up what I may term matches with an educational object. They go on tour in Ireland. I notice that there is a match to be played again at Lord's this year between the Bar and the Army, while the old struggle between Married and Single is to be renewed for Clayton's benefit in May. I like these kind of matches. I remember a very interesting and unique struggle some years ago between the One-armed and the One-legged. Here's a grand idea for a charity cricket match in any town. The ground staff at Lord's for the summer embraces 46 professionals. As to the minor counties, Leicestershire and Derbyshire will welcome Pougher and Chatterton back from the Cape. Chatterton batted splendidly out there, averaging 41·52 in thirty-one innings, eight of which were not out. Warwickshire are being coached by Arthur Shrewsbury, and Cheshire are starting a county club this season on their own independent basis. After all this I say "Hurrah" for the good cricket time coming.

ATHLETICS.

The athletic sports season has already commenced, and we are promised some interesting novelties. The New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association are sending one or two gentlemen to England to compete in the Championships. Although the team will not be so strong as anticipated owing to the expense, they intend to let us see some fine athletes. J. H. Hempton, their sprinter, is credited with covering 100 yards in about 11 yards inside even time, while H. W. Batger, the hurdler, is described as doing 120 yards over hurdles in 16 seconds—the English record. G. B. Shaw, the New Zealand hurdler, was very good. If Batger is better he will want beating. Then we are also promised most interesting long distance matches between Tommy Conneff, who can't leave "amateurism," and "Sonny" Morton, but more of athletics in my next.

THE XAVIERITES AT THE NOVELTY.

As will be seen from an advertisement on another page, the Xavierites, being encouraged by the success of their first performance given on Thursday last, at the Novelty Theatre, have arranged to give another performance, on Thursday next, at the Novelty Theatre. This time the benefit of the performance is to be given in aid of Mr. Acworth's Leper Asylum, and it is hoped that the public will not let go this opportunity of encouraging the juvenile amateurs in their charitable object. The programme, which is long and attractive, is quite different from that of the last occasion, and comprises *tableaux vivants* from Shakespeare and other select scenes and the performance of a laughable pantomime of the "Quack Doctor." Mr. Acworth has kindly consented to give his patronage, and it is hoped that the efforts of the past and present students of the Xavier's College will be rewarded with success.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 7.

THE Cantonment gardens are again thrown open to the public, the massed bands of the Cheshire and the 2nd M. M. I. Regiments play there, every Tuesday evening. This idea was originated, I believe, by our worthy General. Of course, everyone knows by this time that Belgaum has fallen on its feet with regard to its General Sir George Wolseley, K. C. B., A.-D.-C. to the Queen, and brother to "England's only General." Sir George is too fine a personage for a second-class station, and as I see he is soon to be promoted to the rank of Major-General, we shall, I fear, lose him just as his loss will be really felt.

From gardens and Generals to the race-course seems an easy transition. The Southern Mahratta races are to be held, early in June, this year, instead of in October, the idea being that by having them so early and before the other large race-meetings the races will have all the interest of new and unknown horses. The course has been wonderfully improved and seems to my untrained eye all that is requisite to ensure a perfect race meeting as far as the course itself is concerned. To Mr. Macpherson, our Judge, is due entirely all the improvements that have been carried out. He is indefatigable in his endeavours to bring about a successful meeting. He has a large stud in training himself.

Polo and golf are in great force just now. There are two big evenings for polo, Wednesdays and Saturdays. On the latter evening the M. N. I. Band plays on the polo ground, and adds much to the evening's entertainment. I have often been asked whether these polo evenings are public. So far as I know, they are for the select few. I wonder should any venturesome being outside the magic circle dare to watch the games, what dire consequences would befall him.

Last evening there was a very interesting distribution of prizes at St. Mary's School, the General presiding and distributing the prizes. The schoolroom was very prettily decorated, and a very good programme of glees, recitations, and a pianoforte solo was gone through in excellent style by the pupils of the school. Through the kindness of Colonel Campbell and Officers, the Band of the 2nd M. N. I. was in attendance and played some pretty pieces. The Rev. C. H. Badham, the honorary secretary, began the proceedings by reading the year's report, a rather dry-as-dust list of figures being its main feature; from it one could gather that the school under the able management of Miss Alice MacDonald continues to maintain its own and becomes more prosperous each year. A decrease in their balance-sheet was shown to be attributable to the yearly grant of Rs. 150 given for some years past by the S. M. Railway, having been withdrawn, for the Company have decided to support their own school in Dharwar. After the prizes had been distributed the General rose to give his address. He began by telling those present that he had been asked by the honorary secretary to make a few remarks to the children and on being given a programme, he saw that he was expected to make an address, a feat utterly beyond his wildest aspirations. He accordingly advised those whose expectations had been so taken in by his reverend friend to circumvent him by letting themselves out—a pause—all remained stonily staring like true Britishers, and the hero of a hundred fights found he had to overcome one more foe—a speech—and a most amusing one he made. With the view of illustrating the text "What thy hand findeth to do," &c., the General told how he had done his level best once and had not succeeded. I shall give an epitome of the anecdote as told me by a tiny boy. The General said, "he made a pudding—a Christmas pudding—in Afghanistan, and when he had made a big one he could not find a pudding cloth,' cause he boiled the pudding in his clean flannel shirt and then when the pudding was ready, he tried to cut it with his sword, but the pudding was hard, and he could not cut it at all."

Anyway Sir George hoped that any future attempts he might make at speechifying would be more successful than his "hard plum-duff." And then he voted congratulations first to the honorary secretary, then to Miss MacDonald, and then a vote of thanks to all who had come to show their interest in the school. Writing of the honorary secretary in question brings me to notice a very interesting little Magazine issued in April, for the first time—the "Belgaum Parish Magazine," a resumé of all the mouth's parish news, edited, I presume, by the Chaplain of the station, the Rev. C. H. Badham.

A very sad item of news I have left to the last. One of the best gymnasts of the Cheshire Regiment met with a fatal accident, last week, while performing on the horizontal bar. The poor man, I believe, was doing more than the regulation exercises, and had a nasty fall. Being a heavy man he fell with great force and injured his spine. He lived a few days, being perfectly conscious almost to the last. A sad circumstance in the case was that the poor man was going home next September. One feels a keen regret for his friends, and for the brave soldier cut off in his prime. A clear proof that I have come to the end of my notes is that I will now "talk about the weather." The natives predict an early monsoon, and from the number of storms we have already had, their predictions seem likely to be realised. In spite of the quantity of rain that has fallen, the days and sometimes nights too are very close and trying. The country all round, though, is green enough to compare almost with the Emerald Isle.

THE LATE MAJOR C. B. HENDERSON, R. E.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to have to record the death, at Coonoor, on Monday evening last, of Major Charles Barton Henderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, D.P.W., the cause of death being, we believe, disease of the liver and dysentery. He was buried with full military honours, on Tuesday evening. Major Henderson will be remembered in Madras as Acting Principal of the Civil Engineering College. He joined the Royal Engineers as Lieutenant in 1870, and attained the rank of Major in 1889. He served in the Afghan War in 1879, and took part with the expedition against the Khugianis and into the Hissarih Valley, for which he received a medal. He also served with the expedition against the Naga Hill Tribes in 1880, and was present at the assault of Konoma. He was in charge (*sub pro tem*) of the Tanjore Division when the illness which has proved fatal compelled him to seek rest and change at Coonoor.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·772
Temperature of the Air	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·688
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·5
General Directions of Wind *	WSW, W, SSW, WSW, S W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	260

* From midnight to midnight.

SIRDAR SHER ALI KHAN, Governor of Khost, has gone to Mari from Zadran, and is trying to bring the people under subjection to the Amir.

PASSENGERS by tonga to Simla who were caught in Monday's storm had a very unpleasant time of it, says an up-country paper. The wind was of such violence as to make it not merely difficult but dangerous to proceed; the only thing to do was to draw up in the first sheltered nook and wait till the gale had spent itself somewhat. When it was at length possible to proceed, the unfortunate travellers found themselves here stopped by fallen boulders, and there bumping over fallen trees and boughs, and altogether the delay between the storm and the obstructions it threw in their path, was so great, that many did not reach Simla until some hours after midnight.

NOTES FROM JHANSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JHANSI, MAY 7.

SINCE my last letter, Dr. Lukis, our popular Civil Surgeon, has left us for Naini Tal, and his successor, Dr. Nixon from Aligarh, has arrived, and taken up his duties as Civil Surgeon of the station. We have also had a change of Collectors, Mr. Jackson replacing Mr. Hardy, who has been transferred to Moradabad. The heat up here was something dreadful about ten days ago, but a little rain that we had last week has tended to cool it considerably, but the absence of the usual hot winds this year is very much felt, and unless they blow soon and make our tatties work, a comfortable existence up here will be out of the question.

Through the kindness of Major William B. Wright and the officers of the Corps, the Midland Railway Volunteer Band plays out for a couple of hours on the Railway Institute grounds, every alternate Saturday, and is, indeed, a treat to those who cannot go down to the Club or Camp grounds to enjoy similar performances by the Garrison Bands. Many a remark has been breathed, that if the popular Commanding Officer would order a moonlight-performance occasionally, now that the weather is so warm during the early hours of the evening, he would indeed earn the good wishes of many a lover of music.

His Excellency the Viceroy passed through here by special train, on the 20th ultimo, for Simla. All formalities were dispensed with, and the train passed as a private special, arriving at 10-25 and leaving at 10-35.

On Tuesday last, the Midland Railway Volunteer minstrels gave a grand variety entertainment at the Railway Institute in aid of a charitable object, and judging from the full house, the objects of the entertainment may be said to have been fully realized. The Regimental Band, under Bandmaster, Gaitley, was also present, and added greatly to the success of the evening's entertainment.

The concert was advertized as under the patronage of Major William B. Wright, Commanding, and the Officers of the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles, and precisely at 9-30, the strains of the Band announced that they had arrived.

The first song on the programme was "Allanwater," by Mrs. Irvine, which was well rendered. Private Jarves (Wilts Regiment) next followed with a song "Where poor Mary's gone," and earned an encore. Mrs. R. Sharpe next sang "Queen of the Earth," and Sergeant Perrins "That's what the wild waves say." Both did justice to their songs, and elicited applause. Mrs. C. Sharpe's "Close to the Threshold," with piano and violin accompaniment next followed, and the singer retired amid loud applause. Mr. Slater's song "Pretty Girl" earned for him an encore which he responded to by an original "Decidedly above the average." A song in caricature, entitled "Indian Midland Porter," by Mr. A. Irvine, was well received, and the duet, entitled "Forfeits," or the Story of a Kiss," by Mrs. C. Sharpe and Mr. Gaitley, was well performed and earned well merited applause.

Next came the minstrels, and great credit is due to Bandmaster Gaitley for the efficient troupe he has organized with the talent at his disposal among the Midland Volunteers. A short dance followed, and thus ended a very pleasant evening, and one which will not easily be forgotten by the many who were present.

NOTES FROM SUKKUR.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, MAY 2.

MR. P. C. AUGIER, our Municipal Secretary, has resigned his post, and Mr. J. H. Aikin, his head assistant, is acting. Recently, however, the Collector of Shikarpur, who is *ex-officio* President of the Municipality, has suggested that a Mukhtyarkar should be appointed on Rs. 250 per mensem, but I fear that there will be some difficulty in getting a suitable man. The Municipality has been very unlucky in its Secretaries. About 1880, Mr. Scott McKenzie was the Secretary and Engineer of the Sukkur Municipality drawing the handsome salary of Rs. 600 per measem. At the suggestion of Colonel Mayhew, it appears that the Municipality reduced the pay to Rs. 400 with the result that Mr. McKenzie resigned. In 1882 or thereabouts, Mr. E. Nash, Barrister-at-law, was engaged on Rs. 400, and got along well enough until the end of 1888, when he retired. After Mr. Nash came Mr. Knight, C.E., who after a couple of months resigned. Then Mr. DeGruyther, who was really an able man, pulled along very well until January, 1891, when he resigned. After he left Government lent the services of Mr. Hoonahan, but he, too, found matters were not so bright as the pay, and on a vacancy occurring in his own line, he left to join as Huzur Deputy Collector, at Karachi. After that Mr. P. C. Augier, who was once a Sub-Engineer on the I. V. (S.) Railway, was appointed from Bengal (Gorakpur), but before nine months expired, he, too, had to resign. Then one Mr. Lala Nathu Lall, C.E., was selected, and at first he accepted the offer, but afterwards wrote declining it. The General Board then turned their attention to the employment of a Government official, and at the suggestion of Mr. Giles, the present Collector and President, resolved that the loan of the services of a Mukhtyarkar be obtained, but, as I have already said, there will be some difficulty in this arrangement. I should imagine Mr. Aikin's retention of the office would be best but, of course, the Board will decide.

Dr. Corkery proceeds on leave, to-morrow, and Dr. Unwalla, from Tatta, relieves him. Dr. Corkery has been very popular at Sukkur, and he has helped many in their struggle through the world, and he will be very much missed. Mr. Neale, our City Magistrate, who has been sick for some time, has consequently resigned, and will most probably accompany Dr. Corkery home to England. Mr. Ramchand, Mukhtyarkar of Sukkur, is doing City Magistrate's work now.

Cholera broke out here, and in consequence about two-thirds of the inhabitants fled to Shikarpur, Larkhana, and other places; yet since the 26th April seventy-two cases have occurred, of which fifty-eight proved fatal. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Aikin, our present energetic Municipal Secretary (acting), special care is taken of the sanitary state of the town, and at present it could not be better.

KOLHAPUR NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Kolhapur was visited, on the 6th instant, by a very heavy thunderstorm, three inches of rain being gauged in less than an hour. If it has extended to the districts affected by scarcity it should relieve much of the anxiety as to the scanty supply of drinking water. In this and the Southern Mahratta States the policy pursued has apparently been to carry out many useful works, which otherwise would not have been undertaken, thus taking advantage of the low rates at which labour can this bad season be procured. Famine wages have not generally been given nor has the affected territory been officially defined as famine. At the present time about 9,000 people are receiving assistance on these extra works. It enables them to pull on through a period of difficulty, at the same time having some good tangible results to show for the increased expenditure.

The Kolhapur State Police has recently distinguished itself by capturing in the British town of Sankeshwar an armed dacoit leader, who during the past few months has been causing the British and State officials considerable anxiety, the road between Kolhapur and Belgaum having become unsafe. The capture was successfully effected by the Kolhapur Jemadar, the dacoit being slightly wounded as he was attempting to get hold of his gun. He was concealed in a heap of sugarcane in a house in the middle of the town.

By the appearance of the sky more rain would seem probable and there is every prospect of an early, and it is to be hoped, plentiful monsoon.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, C. H. Byrne, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jamabhai Laljee, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Karsandas Chabildas, K.M. Shroff, G. Lund, Mancherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Naun Narayen Kothare, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Corporation resumed consideration of letter to the President, No. 1038, General Department, dated 29th March, 1892, from Mr. Chief Secretary Mackenzie, forwarding a bill for Rs. 247-7-7, being the amount of the expenditure incurred by Government on keeping up the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Grant Road, from 15th January to 6th February, 1892, both days inclusive, and requesting that arrangements may be made for the early payment of the amount.

It was proposed by Mr. Cotton at the last meeting that arrangements might be made by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for the payment of the bill.

Mr. Wacha moved an amendment that with reference to the Government letter, the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation had already refused to admit their liability in respect of the maintenance of the hospital. The question, he said, involved a question of principle. The Corporation had from the beginning said that they had nothing whatever to do with the hospital. The Government were all powerful, and if they wished they might take away from them not only Rs. 200, but two lakhs, or for the matter of that two crores if they possessed such an amount. (Laughter.) The Corporation would be stultifying themselves if they passed Mr. Cotton's proposition.

Dr. Mody seconded the amendment.

Dr. Bhalchunder thought that the bill being in respect of a question on which the Government and the Corporation were at issue, the Corporation would do well to adopt Mr. Wacha's amendment. Government were not entitled to the charge, but they might, if they chose, enforce it by sheer force, though not legally.

Dr. Cowasjee thought that there was some misunderstanding in the minds of the Councillors with regard to the question. From the explanation given to them by the Commissioner at their last meeting, it appeared to him that Government had abandoned all claim to the larger bill in respect of which they were told that the bludgeon clause would be enforced. He did not think that a reply to Government in the terms of the amendment would be a dignified course for the Corporation to follow.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he was always exceedingly reluctant to interfere with any constitutional question between the Government and the Corporation. He felt it his duty, however, to put the real facts before the Corporation. Stating at some length the circumstances under which the bill came to be presented, the Commissioner observed that in paying that bill the Corporation would not be conceding one iota of the principle laid down by them, but if they declined to pay, Government under the provisions of the Act, would issue a requisition on the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay, and get the money paid. The question of principle being referred to the Government of India, the Commissioner asked whether it would be the dignity of the Corporation to force Government to make a requisition to the Secretary of the Bank. They might pay the bill, under section 518 of the Act, without any risk of being misunderstood, safeguarding themselves, if they liked, by asking Government if the Corporation were to understand if that bill was a further bill, or in substitution or supersession of the bill received under their previous letter. This was besides an important constitutional question which ought not to be decided by such a thin meeting of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed, and that in the meantime the President be requested to communicate with the Chief Secretary to Government, whether the charge was the whole amount claimed from the Municipality.

Dr. Bhalchundra said that after what had fallen from the Commissioner, it would be advisable to carry the amendment, which was, under the circumstances, the safest course to pursue.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha withdrew his amendment in favour of the last amendment, and in the course of his observations he said that the Corporation ought to make themselves sure of the amount claimed by Government. He would never trust Government in matters of finance.

Mr. Cotton was of opinion that the payment of the bill would not in the slightest degree interfere with the principle of the Corporation. If they did not pay the bill which they were called upon to pay, the Government would be compelled to withdraw the amount from their cash balance from the Bank of Bombay. It was of no use further irritating and annoying Government in the matter. If they wished to make local self-government a success, they must try to meet Government in a kindly and friendly spirit.

Dr. Viegas' amendment was on a division carried by a very large majority.

SEWERAGE OF COLABA.

Dr. Blaney dealt with the report made by Mr. Smith, Deputy Executive Engineer, on the question of the sewerage of Colaba. He condemned the manner in which Mr. Smith had drawn up that report and contended that it was a document absolutely useless to the Corporation, and not what it had asked for. He moved, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a scheme for the sectional drainage of Colaba under three divisions:—(1) From Apollo Bunder to lower Colaba, inclusive and up to Sassoon Dock; (2) from Sassoon Dock to the north side of Colaba Depot; (3) from Colaba Depot to Colaba Point

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE great Tunnel on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will probably be opened on the 24th instant.

SINCE his capture of Fort Asmar, says the Lahore paper, General Ghulam Haider Khan has been at work on road-making in Bajaur. This work is being carried out under the instructions of the Amir, and is doubtless intended to facilitate the subjection of the country.

WITH reference to the cat-cot at the Kilburn Victoria Orphanage, writes a correspondent, the death of a cat has, at any rate, certainly been announced in the London *Times*. A few years ago the following appeared in that journal :—"On the 1st instant, at his residence, Mr. Magog Catt, of the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, sincerely regretted. On enquiring at the Guildhall as to whether any one had ever borne the Christian name of Magog, it turned out that the defunct was a cat which frequented the late Mr. Scott's office !

PERSONS in India who occasionally complain of the red tape and rigidity of Government regulations have little idea we imagine of the strictness with which rules and regulations for the control of examinations, grants-in-aid, and such like are worked in England. An example says the *Bombay Educational Record*, has just come to our knowledge. A candidate for the examination for the Ceylon Civil Service posted his application to be permitted to appear, in time under ordinary circumstances, for it to be received on the last day fixed for that purpose. Unfortunately it happened to be the day of the Postman's strike, the application was consequently delayed, and it was only weeks after, when the candidate found that no permission to appear was issuing to him, that he learnt the fate of his application. Appeal was at once made, but the authorities of Cannon Row returned a curt reply that the application was not in time and there was an end of the matter. The candidate would undoubtedly have been admitted in Bombay, but in the long run it is probably best for all parties to have clear rules and stick to them. Candidates should not run things so close.

A SECUNDRABAD correspondent writes to the *Asian* :—"I have just received intelligence of the nocturnal visits of a full-grown hyæna to the quarters occupied by two of the railway officials at Dornakal, on the Secundrabad-Bezwada section of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. Close by the station are two bungalows, occupied respectively by Mr. Joseph, the Stationmaster, and Mr. Barrett, Travelling Auditor of Railway Accounts. A few nights ago the hyæna in question came up to Mr. Joseph's bungalow and carried off a fine house-dog. The following night Mr. Barrett, being on duty down the line, Mrs. Barrett, being afraid that the brute might pay another nocturnal visit, and probably carry off one of her young children, caused fires to be lighted on all sides of her bungalow. Towards ten o'clock, as all seemed safe and they were congratulating themselves on having frightened the animal away, they adjourned to bed for the night, when to their horror they discovered the hyæna within a few feet of them, crouched down alongside of one of the sleeping *chokras*. Loud screams and a general stampede appears to have had the desired effect, as, on Mr. Joseph and some male servants coming on the scene, the brute took itself off."

A PROCLAMATION was issued in Foochow some months ago urging the discontinuance of the use of foreign oil (kerosine) ostensibly on account of its dangerous nature. A further proclamation has now been issued prohibiting the use of the oil, the real reason of which injunction appears to be the falling off in the demand for vegetable oils and the desire to do something for the protection of the native industry.

A MALTA correspondent states that extensive alterations in the submarine mines and other Government works are necessitated by the recent betrayal of the plans.

THE Admiralty has ordered the inspection and test of all boilers and furnaces in vessels completed during the past three years, and also those in course of completion, to ensure effectiveness.

THE Admiralty have requested the authorities at Chatham Dockyard to prepare plans for the building of a new fast torpedo gun-vessel, to be named the Dryad, and to be on similar lines to the Salamander, though of an enlarged type. She will have a displacement of 1,070 tons, and have engines capable of developing 3,500 horse-power, her attainable speed being placed at twenty knots. Her armament will consist of two 4·7-inch quick-firing guns, four 3-pounder quick-firing guns, and five torpedo tubes.

AT the Presbyterian Church, Regent Square, on the 22nd ult., Mrs. Richard A. Proctor, widow of the well-known astronomer, was married to Dr. James Smyth, of Belfast. The ceremony was quite private, only a few intimate friends being present.

IT has already been pointed out, with reference to the new rules governing admission to the Indian Staff Corps, says the *Morning Post*, that it would seem almost impossible to gazette all the cadets who passed out of Sandhurst in December last to commissions in the Army before Sept. 1 next, and many of them would, therefore, under the new rules, become ineligible to join the Staff Corps under the old rules. This would be manifestly unfair for two reasons, one being the exceptional cause which, owing to a sudden decrease in the number of vacancies, has led to a prolonged period of waiting on the part of qualified candidates ; and the other, that whereas that part of the batch of cadets who left Sandhurst in December, and were fortunate enough to obtain their commissions before Sept. 1, would be eligible to enter the Staff Corps, the remainder of the same batch would be cut off from any such privilege. This appears to have been recognised by the India Office, and we hear that it is now the intention of Lord Cross to admit all the cadets who passed out in December last to the privilege of the old system of entering the Staff Corps.

THE Queen has presented the Arab stallion, Tharasson, from Windsor, to the Congested District Board, who are endeavouring to improve the breed of horses in Ireland.

THE Ministerial crisis in Italy has been temporarily solved. With the exception of the Finance Minister, Signor Colombo, all the Ministers who recently gave up their portfolios, will return to their posts, pending a vote being taken by the Chamber upon the main issue upon which they were lately defeated. The colonial military expenditure is to be cut down.

THE defeat of Mr. Bland's Silver Bill is regarded as having greatly increased the chances of Mr. Cleveland for the next Presidential Election in the United States. There was indirectly a test of the strength of the Silver Party in the Senate, on April 19, on a question arising out of the discussion of the Bill for funding the debt of Arizona, which provides that the debt should be paid in gold coin. A motion introduced by Mr. Kyle to strike out the word "gold," and to insert "lawful money," was carried by twenty-eight votes against twenty-four. Many advocates of gold coinage insist that the vote was not a genuine test of the sentiment of the Senators upon the silver question, but the Silver Party claim a decided victory. Mr. Hill (New York) voted with the silver men.

THE White Star liner, Teutonic, which left Sandy Hook, at 7·50 p.m., on April 13, arrived off Roch's Point, Queenstown, about midnight, on April 19, having thus made the passage of 2,900 miles in the extraordinarily fast time of five days, twenty-three hours, and twenty-nine minutes. The speed of the Teutonic averaged from twenty to twenty-one knots per hour throughout the whole voyage. Light to fresh breezes were experienced all the way. The following are the daily runs, which are remarkable for the uniformity :—From 7·50 p.m. on the 13th to noon on the 14th, 312 miles ; to noon on the 15th, 470 miles ; to noon on the 16th, 470 miles ; to noon on the 17th, the same ; to noon on the 18th, 481 miles ; to noon on the 19th, 472 miles ; and from noon to midnight on the 19th, 245 miles.

THE PAHANG RISING.

THE Colonial Government informs us that there exists in Pekan a feeling of considerable uneasiness as to the state of affairs up-country, and that the Government know no reason for that. But a hundred additional Sikhs will in consequence be moved from the Native States. Of these fifty will came *via* Singapore for Pekan and the other fifty will go *via* Selangor, under the command of Colonel Walker. Colonel Walker goes in the capacity of Commandant of Perak Sikhs and in that capacity only. The talk about Goorkhas is absolutely without foundation.

Pekan, 21st April.—Various rumours are still afloat here, the most serious being that the Sultan means to take up arms against the Government. It is alleged that H. H. has issued an order that all his men resident in various parts of Pahang should repair at once to Pulan Tawar. Plenty of stockades, under the direction and supervision of the naval officers, are being built in Pekan ; provisions are also being bought by Government to a great extent. The Resident goes round daily and inspects the work being done.

22nd April.—The four men who were arrested a few days ago in connection with the murders of Stewart and Harris were brought again before the Magistrate, Mr. Townson, yesterday, and were again remanded for another week. The Malay girl, who was living with Stewart, and who is now undergoing treatment in the hospital here was confronted with the four men alleged to have murdered Stewart and Harris. She says that none of the men are the murderers, though they were present on the scene of the act, and were acknowledged followers of the Panglima Muda. She, however, says that she can easily identify the man who shot Stewart and afterwards cut him up into pieces. She is progressing favourably, though it will, I am told, take about three months before she can get perfectly cured.

23rd April.—The Hyacinth arrived here from Singapore at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning ; and at once Captain Craigie and his Senior Lieutenant, (Lieut. Shortland) proceeded up to Pekan and conferred with Mr. Rodger. Arrangements are in progress for a naval expedition up the river. The despatch of the expedtion, however, depends entirely upon the result of the communication which the Resident has addressed to the Sultan, and which was worded as an ultimatum. That was sent to the Sultan on Thursday week ; and as it takes about five days to get up to Palau Tawar, and at least a couple of days for a boat to reach Pekan from Palau Tawar, an answer can hardly be expected yet. The Sultan will no doubt take time to consider over the matter, and, as hitherto, he will probably make an effort to twist the matter round to his own point of view. This, however, will be met by determined movement on the part of the imperial forces now at the British Resident's command. There is a naval brigade, one hundred and thirty strong, prepared to land at any moment with guns and stores for a lengthy stay upstream. Captain Craigie goes on to Kuala Kuantan to-morrow (Sunday morning) with the object of investigating the situation. I believe that there will also be a naval expedition up the Kuantan River, but matters are not definitely settled on that head yet. The Rattler came in from Kuantan yesterday. The Hyacinth towed up the Johore launch Siget from Singapore. The Sinbum went upstream a couple of days ago with Mr. Duff and ten Sikhs bound for Temerioh for the purpose of seeing how matters stand there, and to afford any assistance that may be necessary.

Twenty-one members of the rebel band belonging to the petty chief, Panglima Muda of Jempol, were arrested very cleverly by native Police Inspector Kitchut about a week ago. Kitchut, who is an old Government servant, took with him three native constables, and he managed to obtain the assistance of six other Malays. He then proceedod to Pungoh, Sungei Duri, Kinchi, and the vicinity of the scene of the murders of Stewart and Harris ; and there he captured no less than twenty-one Malays, all of whom practically admit that they were members of the Panglima Muda's band. They were brought on to Pekan, arriving here on Wednesday afternoon. A boy (who was employed by the murdered Stewart) identified as did other witnesses, seven of the prisoners as those implicated in the murder of Stewart, all the seven being present when the murders were committed. One of the men has been identified as the man who decapitated Stewart, and then assisted in throwing the body into the water. All the delinquents are incarcerated in the gaol here, and they will be brought up before the Magistrate on Monday.

This morning, an official notification in the form of a circular was posted in a prominent position in the town setting forth that a reward of $1,000 would be paid to any person or persons who would succeed in apprehending the Panglima Muda of Jampol ; and a similar reward of $1,000 was offered for the apprehension of the ex-Orang Kaya Pahlawan of Semantan.

23rd April.—The Horsburgh, which arrived yesterday from Kuala Pekan, brought little real news. The Colonial Government communicate that there had been messages from the Sultan received at Pekan ; but these were not in answer to anything sent from here. There is reason to suppose that the Ulu Chiefs had been intending to give trouble, but by the Sultan's influence they have been prevented from doing so, at all events for the present. The Malays who came down to Pekan from Pulau Tawar passed at Temerloh the messengers bound upstream with letters for the Sultan. The Government must, therefore, wait some days before they can receive replies. All is well at Kuantan.

It is almost certain (subject to revision as local circumstances may require) that there will be a naval expedition up the Pahang River. That is not officially communicated.

The Glanggi was expected from Pekan this forenoon. At the time of going to press she had not arrived.

25th April—The Government have received telegraphic despatches from Mr. Clifford, dated up till Friday, the 22nd instant, and all is reported quiet at Kuala Lipis. The situation elsewhere, so far as is known, remains unchanged.

Sunday, 24th April.—With regard to the arrest of the twenty-one men, members of the *Manglima Muda* of Jempol's predatory gang, in the vicinity where the murders of Messrs. Stewart and Harris took place, this appears to have had a very salutary effect upon the inhabitants of the campongs and those contigious thereto. This mornging a large prahu containing between forty and fifty persons—men, women, and children—from Sungei Duri, passed down the river, and they left the Kuala for Rompin about 9 o'clock this morning. I had brief conversation with them and they one and all seemed thoroughly imbued with fear, and were rather glad to escape any futher chance of coming in to the clutches of the English. The general opinion in Pekan as to the arrest of these twenty-one men is that they are the poor unfortunates who have been used as tools by the wily Panglima Muda of Jempol. I have had a peep at some of them in the gaol yesterday and I could not but express sympathy for the poor wretches, who it was very obvious, could be led everywhere, or made to do anything, by a strong-minded chief. It is significant to notice, however, that one and all allege that the orders to rise against the Government came from the Sultan of Pahang ; and this circumstance, taken in conjunction with other little facts regarding the alleged loyalty of the Sultan, helps to show the ill-judged nature of the confidence which Mr. Rodger had in the Sultan.

There is evidence everywhere to show that there is going to be serious trouble up-country before very long. The Malays even at Pekan are callous whether they remain there or not. This was instanced yesterday when a small boat was wanted to take stores and provisions to a place upstream when the men—Government Malays—were called upon, two or three of them backed out ; *tada brani*, so they said. They are, undoubtedly in half sympathy with the rebels, and if a signal note is sounded for a Sultan's fight against the Government, the Malays in and around the civilised spots will be found to have disappeared mysteriously. Preparations are going on rapidly everywhere in connection with the respective expedition. It is probable that the crews of the Hyacinth and the Plover's people will form one party for work on the Pahang River under command of Senior Lieutenant Shortland (Hyacinth) while the Rattler may go to Kuantan to conduct operations there. At all events the intention is that the larger party will operate on the Pahang River, and only the crew of one of the gunboats will operate at Kuantan.

Kuala Pahang, 24th April.—Tuings remain fairly quiet, save for the news of an attempt to kris the Sikh at the spirit farm, Pekan, and the excitement over the captures in the matter of the murder of Stewart and Harris. A report states that the Panglima Muda Jempol and his followers have retired into the jungle at Sungei Lepar. At the back of the sawmills there is erected a very strong fort—another instance of the untiring energy of Mr. Kinsey.

A RUMOURED MILITARY RESIDENT.

Penang, 25th April.—Malay levies are being recruited in Perak. More Sikhs are to be sent to the front. Colonel Walker, it is rumoured, has gone or is to Pahang as a sort of Military Resident.—*Straits Times.*

ALTHOUGH less than an inch of rain fell at Simla the other day, the result has been most beneficial. The temperature is improved, and the water famine is, at all events, postponed.

THE GOWER ROBINSON MURDER JUDGMENT.

THE *Japan Herald* brings the text of the finding of the American Consul General at Yokohama in this case :—

This is a case of such unusual nature that it has not only attracted the attention of residents in the entire East, but, also, a vast number of people throughout the whole world.

The sudden taking off by violent means of a man so prominent and universally known, was necessarily a great shock to this cosmopolitan community.

That a man of the rank of the accused, Lieutenant Hetherington, and bearing an honorable record, should be the cause of his death, naturally created the presumption that the deceased had given him great provocation.

In consequence of these circumstances a heavy burden, I might say, has pressed upon the minds of the people of this port for nearly two months, and, no doubt, there is a general feeling of relief that the trial is now at an end.

The associates who have so patiently and attentively listened to the testimony, together with myself, have tried to make the most searching enquiries possible into the facts and law of the case. It was necessary that these enquiries should be very extensive and cover a wide range of investigation.

The accused is charged with the crime of murder, but under the rules of law governing our Consular Court, he may be convicted of the lesser crime of manslaughter.

If we find that the accused shot and killed George Gower Robinson, and other facts existed which justify or excuse him, he may be found not guilty.

We turn to the authorities to learn what constitutes murder, reduces the crime to manslaughter, or what justifies or excuses homicide, and we find (Wharton, Criminal Law. Paragraph 303) murder defined thus :—"Where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any human being against the peace of the Sovereign, with malice prepense or aforethought either express or implied." It is intimated in the same paragraph that the definition is not broad enough to cover every class of murder with malice aforethought because "malice" is a term which requires peculiar exposition and limitation. Consequently in holding the scales of justice, it is necessary sometimes on account of peculiar mitigating circumstances to reduce the crime to manslaughter even where malice exists.

Manslaughter is the unlawful and felonious killing of another without any malice express or implied.

Justifiable or excusable homicide is that which is committed either, 1st, In discharge of a duty such by an officer executing a criminal pursuant to the death warrant, and in strict conformity of law ; 2nd, in prosecution of public justice, as where officers or their assistants kill as a necessary incident to an arrest ; 3rd, for the prevention of any atrocious crime, such as a felony attempted to be committed by force ; 4th, when the defendant at the time of the fatal blow was deprived of the power of self-control by the provocation he had received. The question in such a case is whether any ordinary man would under the same provocation probably be deprived of the power of self-control.

I desire in connection with this branch of the subject to point out the fact that the object of the law is to prevent, not to punish crime, and if a man has done only what an average man would do if placed in the same circumstances, it would be persecution to punish him, and instead of protecting society would injure it. The law does not punish to avenge the dead but to protect the living.

Was the defendant in such a condition that he was deprived of the power of self-control in the evening of Feb. 13th, 1892, at the time the fatal affair took place is the question for us to decide. It would take too long to review all the evidence in the case. That function has been performed by the Attorneys.

I will only give the conclusions arrived at by the Court.

As shown by the evidence there was a long train of circumstances leading up to it the culminating point in this sad affair. For more than two months it seems the defendent had been trying to avert trouble. He had notified the deceased by letter to cease his attention to his wife and was assured that his wishes would be complied with. When matters became more serious Captain Bartlett interposed, and received the solemn word of the deceased that he would cease his attentions to the wife of the defendant. Even this did not avail, but on the contrary he continued to pursue the wife, according to the evidence, relentlessly, almost fiendishly. It does not affect the defendant's position to throw the blame on the woman. His wife and child were *his* castle. It mattered not whether it had been shattered or even lay in ruins at his feet. For reasons of his own he was battling to hold his home together for the sake of his child. His provocation was not an ordinary one. It was in the nature of a continual provocation, and of that kind that the longer the cause of it was near him the fiercer the flames would rage. During all those long weary weeks that the conflict of emotions was contending in his mind and heart, in all of his talk to his friends or enemies, according to the evidence, the defendant never made a suggestion of shooting the deceased, but he seemed to think if he could get at him and cowhide, and by so doing humiliate him, his wife would probably be safe from his pursuit.

Early in December the defendant learned positively that his former vague and misty suspicions of Robinson being the cause of the change in his wife's conduct were well founded.

From that time on till the 13th of February his troubles continually grew thicker and darker. In December the defendant did not know how bad matters actually were, but he knew they were bad enough. Robinson had confessed that he loved the defendant's wife, yet defendant could not believe that there had been anything criminal between them. He began then that desperate struggle to save his home for his child's sake, little thinking probably after what had passed that Robinson would make nearly as desperate an effort to destroy it. We have seen how one after another events were continually coming to his notice to make his life grow darker, and even early in January we find him so desperate that he does not care, what becomes of himself, and yet he does not know the worst, but more than many men would stand. So time goes on. Robinson goes away to Kobe, not a long distance, but far enough to relieve the wife of the defendant from his influence.

She makes a confession to the defendant February 2nd. She tells him of that wild midnight ride to Robinson's house, October 23rd, 1891. She tells him everything of his threats and pursuits whether all or more than actually took place is not for the court to decide. The deceased having broken his word of honor so solemnly given so many times, the defendant was undoubtedly ready to believe anything of Mr. Robinson. We have the testimony of fellow officers that from that time on the defendant was evidently labouring under great mental disturbance. From the wrongs inflicted on him by Robinson as detailed in court, I can readily believe that he would not probably be able to control himself should they meet. He undoubtedly intended to inflict some chastisement, but, when he found Robinson was getting away he lost his self-control, and I believe he did not exactly know what he was trying to do, or wanted to do, or how to do it. His one object seems to have been to protect his home and save the mother of his child from ruin. In view of the facts as set forth in the evidence presented to the court I cannot conceive how any man under the same circumstances could have maintained his self-control on meeting the cause of his sorrows that day. Therefore, I think he should not be convicted of murder or any other crime. There is no evidence in this case of premeditation at least satisfactory to the court, but I do find the defendant had such provocation that under the pressure of grievances his mind had been strained to such an extent that he was not responsible for his actions at the moment the fatal shot was fired, and, therefore, I find him not guilty.

(Sd.) W. D. TILLOTSON,
United States Consul-General Acting Judicially.

We concur :—N. F. SMITH, EUGENE S. BOOTH, SAMUEL SONDHEIM, and J. R. SIMON, Associates.

THE death is announced as having occurred, on April 15, at Westonsuper-Mare, of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the well-known novelist and Egyptologist. The foundation in 1883 of the Egypt Exploration Fund was, the *Times* says, largely due to her efforts, and she has been for some years its honorary secretary. Egyptology was the subject of a very numerous course of lectures delivered by her in the winter of 1889-90, in the United States, a country in which, at the centenary celebration of Columbia College, she had already received an honorary degree, Professor Tyndall and the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, being the only other British subjects selected for honour on the occasion. Miss Edwards was a contributing member of various Oriental congress, a member of the Biblica, Archæological Society, and of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and a vice-president of the Bristol and West of England National Society for Women's Suffrage. At the beginning of the present year she was accorded a pension on the Civil List.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 2nd May 1892.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Capt R P Macdonald, D S O, 1st Batn Hampshire Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, Bareilly, vice Lieut R B Low, who resigns.

18th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut W G Evans, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Squadn Officer, vice Cowper, seconded for employment under the Foreign Dept.

8th Bengal Infty.—Capt A D C Pond, Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Light Infty, to be Offg Wing Comdr, with effect from date of joining, vice Hewett, on leave.

9th Bengal Infty.—Lieut R L Carnegy, Border Regt, a Candidate for the Ind S C, to be Offg Wing Officers, on probation.

13th Bengal Infty.—Lieut M Stevens, S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining.

20th Punj Infty.—Lieut F T T Moore, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 19th Punj Infty, is transferred in the same capacity.

With the approval of H M's Govt and of the Govt of India, the following appointments have been made to the Hong Kong Regt.

Comdt.—Major E G Barrow, Wing Comdt, 7th Bengal Infy, to be Comdt.

Wing Comdrs.—Capt H T Faithful, Wing Comdr, 33rd Punj Infty, to be 2nd-in-Comd.

Capt J M A Retallick, Wing Officer, 45th Sikhs, to be Wing Comdr.

Wing Officers.—Lieut R H Dowson, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 3rd Sikh Infty, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut W C M Woodcock, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 29th Punj Infty, to be Wing Officer and Adjt.

Lieut MacC R E Ray, Wing Officer, 7th Beng Infty, to be Wing Officer and Qr-Mr.

Lieut E L C Berger, Wing Officer, 30th Bo Infty, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieut E C Rowcroft, Wing Officer, 35th Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieut-Col E M Alexander, half-pay, having resigned his appointment of Inspr of Gymnasia, Bengal, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense.

Under concurrence from the Horse Guards, Major W L Brereton, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Batn of his Regt, to which he has been posted as Second-in-Command.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major M N G Kane, 2nd Batn, Seaforth Hlds, is extended to the 9th October.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

R A.—Col H D Pitt, for five months, on private affairs.

Lieut C Mcl Robertson, 43rd Field Baty, for eight months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Batn Border Regt—Lieut A Lyon, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Scotts—Lieut A F Ferguson-Davie, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Punj Infy, to Rawalpindi and Murree for 6 months to study the Native languages.

18th Bengal Lancers.—Capt G H Weller, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it.

Lieut N C Taylor, to Kashmir, for three months, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.)

April 22nd 1892.

The following Notifications are issued by the Resident :—

The following change is ordered in the Berar Com consequent on the departure on privilege leave for 2½ months of the late Capt R D C Davies, Asst Comr of the 2nd (offg 1st) class :—Kumar Shree Harbanji Rawaji, an Asst Comr of the 2nd class sub pro tem, to officiate as an Asst Comr of the 1st class.

The following changes are ordered in the Berar Commission consequent on the confirmation of Mr R Obbard, a Depy Comr of the 3rd class, in the appointment of Civil and Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists :—Mr C A W Davies, an Asst Comr of the 1st class and Offg Depy Comr of the 3rd class, to be a Depy Comr of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Mahomed Yasin Khan, an Asst Comr of the 2nd class and Offg Special Asst Comr, to be a Special Asst Comr, sub pro tem ; Pandit Suraj Narayen, an Asst Comr of the 2nd class and Offg Special Asst Comr, to be a Special Asst Comr, sub pro tem ; Dastur Edulji Bymonji, an Asst Comr of the 1st class, sub pro tem, to officiate as Special Asst Comrs. Pandit Suraj Narayen, an Asst Comr of the 2nd class and Offg Special Asst Comr, to be an Asst Comr of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

The following changes are ordered in the Berar Comn consequent on the transfer to Foreign Service of Mahomed Yesin Khan, Special Asst Com, sub pro tem :—Dastur Edulji Bymonji, an Asst Comr of the 2nd class and Offg Special Asst Comr, to be a Special Asst Comr, sub pro tem ; Pandit Suraj Narayen, an Asst Comr of the 2nd class and Offg Special Asst Comr, to be a Special Asst Comr ; Kumar Shree Harbamji Rawaji, an Asst Comr of the 2nd (offg 1st) class, to be an Asst Comr of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

The following changes are ordered in the Berar Comn consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr E C Bayley, Depy Comr of the 3rd class :—Mr Gowdin-Austen, Asst Comr of the 1st class, and Offg Deputy Comr of the 3rd class, to be Special Asst Comr, sub pro tem ; Dastur Edulji Bymonji, Special Asst Comr, sub *pro tem*, to officiate as Special Asst Comrs. Pandit Suraj Narayen, an Asst Comr of the 2nd class and Offg Special Asst Comr, to be an Asst Comr of the 1st class, sub *pro tem*.

The following changes are ordered in the Berar Comn consequent on the departure on privilege leave for one month of Mr Godwin-Austen, Special Asst Comr, sub *pro tem*, Dastur Edulji Bymonji, an Asst Comr of the 2nd class and Offg Special Asst Comr to be Special Asst Comr, sub pro tem.

Pandit Suraj Narayen, an Asst Comr of the 1st class, sub pro tem, to officiate as Special Asst Comr.

The following changes are ordered in the Berar Comn consequent on the reversion of Mr R D Hare to his appointment as a Depy Comr of the 3rd class, and on his departure on furlough for 16 months :—Mr C A W Davies, a Depy Comr of the 3rd class, sub pro tem, to officiate as a Depy Comr of the 3rd class, Mr. H Godwin-Austen (on privilege leave) and Dastur Edulji Bymonji, Special Asst Comr, sub pro tem., to officiate as Special Asst Comrs.

The following changes are made in the Berar Comn consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr Godwin-Austen, an assistant Commissioner of the 1st class and Offg Special Asst Comr :—Pandit Suraj Narayen, an Asst Comr of the 2nd class and Offg Special Asst Comr, to be an Asst Comr of the 1st class, sub pro tem. Kumar Shree Harbamji Rawaji, an Asst Comr of the 1st class, sub pro tem, to officiate as an Asst Comr of the 1st class.

The following changes are made in the Berar Comn with effect from the 4th Dec 1891, consequent on the appointment of Mr Godwin-Austen, an Asst Comr of the 1st class and Offg Special Asst Comr, to officiate as a Depy Comr of the 3rd class :—Pundit Suraj Narayen, an Asst Comr of the 1st class, sub pro tem, to officiate as Special Asst Comr. Kumar Shree Harbamji Rawaji, an Asst Comr of the 2nd (offg 1st) class, to be an Asst Comr of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

Mr A Elliot, a Depy Comr of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as a Depy Comr of the 2nd class, consequent on the appointment of Mr H S Nicholotts, a Depy Comr of the 2nd class, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

Mr Deo Rao Joykrishna, Extra Assist Comr and Judge, Small Cause Court, Telhara, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

The following promotions and appointments are made in consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr Govind Rao Yeshwant, a Tahsildar of the 1st grade :—Mr Gir Rao Ramchandra, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, to be Tahsildar, 1st grade. Mr Shapurji Virji, Tehsildar, 3rd grade, to be Tahsildar, 2nd grade, but to continue to officiate as an Extra Assist Comr of the 5th class until further orders. Mr Mir Anwar Alli, an Offg Tahsildar of the 4th grade, is appointed to be a Tahsildar of that grade (supernumerary) on probation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Two years' leave to undergo a course of practical training in England is granted to Mr J M Vacha, Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following General Orders are issued by the Resident :—

Hyderabad Residency, the 16th April 1892.

Col E S Ludlow, C I E, Comt, Hyderabad Vol R C, is granted two months and twenty-five days' leave of absence.

The following Regtl Order, 1st Infy, Hyderabad Cont, is confirmed as a temporary measure :—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut Lowther :—Lieut H Lowther, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice F F Major, relieved, Lieut F F Major, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr-Mr in addition to his duties as Wing Officer, vice Burton, on furlough.

The following Regtl Order is confirmed as a temporary measure :—1st Lancers, Hyderabad Cont—Directing Lieut F W C Turner, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Commdr, from 1st April 1892, vice Lieut A W Andrew, who reverts to the appointment of Offg 3rd Sqdn Commdr.

Lieut H Lowther, Wing Officer, 1st Infy, Hyderabad Cont, rejoined the regt on the 7th April 1892, from 1 year's furlough to Europe.

Lieut F W C Turner, Sqdn Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Cont, rejoined the Regt on the 1st April 1892, from 1 year's furlough to Europe.

The following promotions are made amongst the Medl Subordinates of the Hyderabad Cont :—Hospital Assist Muhammad Azimud-din, 3rd Infy, Hyderabad Cont, from 2nd Class to 1st Class, from 5th April 1892. Hospital Assists Muhammad Abdul Karim, 6th Infy, and Muhammad Abdul Aziz, 1st Infy, Hyderabad Cont, from 3rd Class to 2nd Class, from 16th April 1892.

Surg-Capt H Greany, MD, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Cont, was struck off duty on the 16th April 1892, on proceeding on one year's furlough to Europe on private affairs.

The following Regimental Order is confirmed as a temporary measure :—5th Infty Hyderabad Con.—Dated 5th April 1892.—Directing Lieut R C H Chalmers, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties vice Hardy proceeded on furlough.

Lieut G H Arbuthnot, 3rd Mad Lancers is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Resident's Escort with effect during the absence on leave of Col R G E Dalrymple, or until further orders.

Capt E J Sharpe, Offg Assist Adjt-Genl Secunderabad Disl, who had charge of the office of the Depy Judge Advocate-Genl, Hyderabad Cont, was relieved by Leiut-Col R V Prideaux, Offg Judge Advocate-Genl, Hyderabad Cont.

Capt C A W Davies, Berar, Vol R, is granted 18th months' leave of absence.

(Punjab Gazette.)

The Reverend H W Bush, Chaplain of Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

Lieutenant C. P. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, Rajanpur, is transferred to the Rawalpindi District and placed in charge of the Murree Sub-Division.

Mr G W Rivaz, Divisional Judge, Hoshiarpur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and fourteen days (on full salary) and sixteen days further (on half salary).

Mr C P Bird, District Judge, Hoshiarpur, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge, of that Division.

Mr. M. Macaniffe, Divisional Judge, Ferozepore, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for one year, partly in and partly out of India.

Lieutenant M W Douglas, Assistant Commissioner, Gurdaspur, is placed in charge of the Dalhousie Sub-Division of thatdistrict. Mr H C Fanshawe, Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, is appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

Mr L W Dane, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, will revert to Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the same date.

Mr R G Thomson, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, and Officiating Revnue Secretary is confirmed in the latter appointment from the 20th of April 1892, vice Mr H C Fanshawe.

Mr H Maude, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr H C Fanshawe, Deputy Commissioner, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Captain J H Campbell, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the Delhi Cantonment, and he is appointed Cantonment Magistrate for the same Cantonment.

Lieutenant-Colonel G F O Boughey, Commandant, 3rd Punjab North-Western Royal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G J Wilson is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G F O Boughey.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr W C Macpherson, Offg Magte and Collr, 2nd grade, is appointed to act as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr M Finucane, or until further orders.

Mr F Wilcox, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for 2 months.

Mr E C Ryland, Personal Assist to the Insptr-Genl of Police, Bengal, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, 24-Parganas, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Wilcox, or until further orders.

Mr H V H Roberts, Dist Supdt of Police, Puri, is allowed leave for 2 months.

Mr H B Beames, Second Insptr of Registration Offices, is appointed to act as First Insptr of Registration Offices, during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, or until further orders.

Mr J T Bartlett, Teacher of Drawing, Civil Engrg College, Sibpur, is allowed leave for 18 months.

Mr E M Wheeler, Assist Professor, Hooghly College, is allowed leave for 3 years.

Mr J R Mawson, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Azimgarh, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr A B Kennedy, Assist Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares, is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Azimgarh, during the absence of Mr J R Mawson on privilege leave.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr A T Webster, Dist Supdt of Police, Jhansi, privilege leave for 1 month and 17 days.

Mr H G Richardson, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Etah, privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days.

Mr W J Prince, Dist Supdt of Police, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for 1 month.

Mr A W O'Orr, Dist Supdt of Police, Ballia, furlough for 1 year, out of India.

Mr A McMillan, Dist and Sess Judge, Cawnpore, privilege leave for 1 month and 10 days.

Mr L Mercer, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, Saharanpur Div, privilege leave for 17 days.

The Rev W F Thompson, Chaplain, Lucknow Cantonments, privilege leave for 3 months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave :—

Lieut-Col W Charsley Thomas, V A, Depy Inspect-Genl of Police, N-W P and Oudh, 6 months on medical certificate.

Mr J F N Toulmin, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Etah, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police of that dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H G Richardson, or until further orders.

Mr H M Bird, Dist Magte, Cawnpore, to conduct the duties of Sess Judge, Cawnpore, in addition to his own duties, for the purpose of hearing emergent applications for admission to bail, during the absence on privilege of Mr A McMillan, or until further orders.

Mr A P Grenfell, Asst Consvr of Forests, to the charge of the Saharanpur Forest Div of the School Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr L Mercer, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt E Butt, M S, Ranikhet, to hold charge of the civil medical duties of Ranikhet, in addition to his military duties, from date of taking over charge from Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col J R Greenhill, who has resigned the appointment, and until further orders.

Surg-Maj A E R Stephens, Offg Depy Sanitary Commr, 1st Circle, on being relieved by Brigade-Surg R Jameson, to officiate as Supdt, Central Prison, Lucknow, during the absence on deputation of Surg-Maj R A K Holmes, or until further orders.

The Rev A T Brikett, to officiate as Chaplain

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A DOG is refractory to the inoculation of the tuberculosis of birds, but quickly succumbs to that of mankind. Hence MM. Charles Richet and Hericourt have employed the virus of bird tuberculosis to vaccinate the dog against human tuberculosis. The result of their experiment is to prove that after inoculation by bird tuberculosis a dog becomes refractory to human tuberculosis. Two groups of four dogs each were submitted to the test, one group being vaccinated with the virus of birds, the other left alone.

All the eight were afterwards inoculated with the same virus of human tuberculosis, and while the vaccinated dogs withstood it the others perished under it on the eighth day. MM. Richet and Hericourt have further discovered that the infecting power of the virus of bird tuberculosis can be increased in an extraordinary manner, and made to kill dogs very quickly, but preliminary vaccination preserves the animal against it.

Dr. Paul Jerish's paper on the use of photography in the detection of crime is now published in the Journal of the Photographic Society of Great Britian. Falsified handwriting is more easily detected by an enlarged photographic reproduction. Different inks are also identified in this way, when the eye is quite at fault. This is owing to the fact that while the eye is chiefly sensitive to the yellow rays of light the photographic plate is most sensitive to the blue rays. The tints of so-called "black" inks are either brown, red, green, or blue in the shade, and the eye is hardly able to distinguish them, whereas the photograph shows them in very different tones.

The American who is trying experiments on the clearing of fogs by electricity in Boston Harbour is probably utilising the well-known fact that electrical discharges from a frictional or an influence machine disperse dust and vapours by causing them to coagulate and deposit themselves. This principle has been applied to the deposition of fumes in flues, and Dr. Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., originally suggested its application to the dissipation of fogs several years ago. It is evident, however, that only a temporary and limited effect can be produced by this plan, unless it be adopted on a very expensive scale.

The "American Naturalist" contains an interesting account by Mr. C. B. Moore of the sandy burial mound at Tick Island, Volusia County, Florida. It is of conical shape except on the east, where it slopes down to winding causeway. Its height is 17 feet, and its circumference 478 feet. The foundation is made of shells, and the superstructure of pure white sand, loam, and shells. Over a hundred skeletons have so far been exhumed; but no beads or metal work. Stone weapons and potsherds were also discovered; and Mr. Moore concludes that the mound had ceased to be a burial place before the white men traded in those parts.

The luxuriant vegetation of Florida, even on sandy tracts, is known to be due in great parts to the presence of phosphates, which were first discovered by Mr. Francis Le Baron, an engineer, in 1881, while making a canal between the river St. John and Charlotte Harbour. Since then the phosphates have been explored and many companies promoted to work them. According to Mr. Ladureau of Ocala, Florida, the land phosphates are found in rocks by quarrying, and contain from 70 to 80 per cent. of pure phosphate of lime, and one to six per cent. of iron and aluminum. Carbonate and fluoride of calcium, sand, clay, magnesia, and organic matter are additional impurities. Hard plates of phosphate are also found in these beds, and they are accounted for on the supposition that the bones of the animals from which the phosphates originally came were dissolved by water charged with carbonic acid, and deposited when the water evaporated. Nodules of phosphate are also found, and these, like the plates and beds, rest in "pockets" among strata of chalk or crystalline silicates.

In the river beds of the west coast there are also phosphates, less pure than the "land" phosphates, but also of animal origin, as shown by the teeth and fragments of bones of reptiles and saurians found among them. They are extracted by steam dredges, and dried artificially. The actual output of phosphates in Florida is now over 200,000 tons.

The Muir glacier, which is the great wonder of Alaska, was doubtless discovered by Vancouver, in 1794, but Professor John Muir was the first to describe it. Muir Inlet, at the head of Glacier Bay, is the termination of this great "river of ice." The wall of blue ice is there a mile long and about 400 feet high. It is worn into towers, castles, and caverns, and is continually discharging fragments from the size of a paving-stone to that of Cologne Cathedral. These falling into the sea cast up the spray for hundreds of feet into the air, and send forth waves which dash upon the shore and echo like thunder among the mountains.

The Muir glacier is really a sea of ice, with numerous branches in the valleys, any one of which is as large as the Gomer or Aletsch glacier of Switzerland. It is, according to Mr. S. P. Baldwin, a recent visitor, as large as all the Alpine glaciers in one; being 1,200 square miles in area. The ice is 1,000 feet thick at the mouth in Muir Inlet, and the glacier is estimated to comprise as much water as Lake Erie. It discharges 77 billion cubic feet of ice as icebergs, and 175 billion cubic feet of water by melting every year. The centre of the glacier, where the motion is quickest, is so rough and broken into crevasses that it is considered impassable. The eastern half, however, can be travelled as far as the Neve. Professor Wright has found the motion at the centre to be as much as 65 feet a day, whereas, that of the Alpine glaciers in only 33 inches or so. As much as 90 feet a day has been found in the case of a Greenland glacier. The Muir glacier has once extended much further into the bay, and is now receding every year, while the sources of the ice supply are failing.

Mount Roraima, the celebrated table mountain on the confines of British Guiana, Venezuela, and Brazil, for it is a kind of boundary pillar to all three, was first ascended by Mr. Im Thurn and Mr. Perkin towards the end of 1885. Until then the wall-like precipices of 2,000 feet in height forming the summit had been considered impassible; but these travellers reached the top by scaling a ledge on the southern face. They found the summit a bewildering spectacle of denudation; the sandstone rock having, in the lapse of ages, been carved by the tropical rains into all manner of fantastic peaks, with lakelets of pure water lying in the hollows of the sands at their bases. There were few signs of animal or vegetable life, but they only spent a few hours on the top, and had not time to explore it.

Last November, it appears, two orchid seekers, Mr. E. Cromer and Mr. Seyler, climbed the mountain, spent a night there, and obtained some photographs of the scenery. They started on the morning of November 28, and reached the top at one o'clock, where they selected a camp for the night. The temperature was as low as 58°. Fahr., and their Indian porters complaining of cold were allowed to return home. They were amazed, like Messrs. Im Thurn and Perkin, at the extraordinary shapes of the rocks, some of which imitated palaces, churches, fortresses, pyramids, kettles, umbrellas, and so forth. One of them bore a striking resemblance to the statue of a man. Innumerable lochs or tarns, one of which was 150 yards across, were joined by canals. The scarlet flowering utricularia, which grows on the slopes of the mountain, was also found on the top, and some new orchids were gathered next day. There was little animal life, except a few small frogs and lizards, black beetles swarming in the lakes, a small dark mammal that whistled and hid itself in the rocks, and a black species of butterfly. The temperature at one in the morning was only 48° Fahr.

France leads the way in the matter of geographical societies, having thirty-one, comprising nearly 19,000 members. Germany has twenty-three, with about 10,000 members, and the whole British Empire has only ten, with 7,600 members. It may be said that hitherto we have been more successful in making geography than in studying it. Russia has eight societies, America six, and Switzerland, Italy, and the Austrian Empire about the same number. Even Helsingfors, Finland, has two geographical societies, comprising about 200 members.

Mr. G. Brindoe Grundy, of Brasenose College, who has been awarded the geographical scholarship of £100 given by the University of Oxford and the Royal Geographical Society of London, has chosen Bœotia as the district in which by the terms of the scholarship he must reside for three months to study the physiography or history of the district. The results of his investigations are to be sent to the Royal Geographical Society.

THE French newspapers have recently published, from time, to time alarmist articles concerning the prevalence of leprosy in France. The report just laid before the Sanitary Council of the department of the Seine by Dr. Proust proves that there was some foundation for the statements that had been made. Dr. Proust notes the death of a leper who expired at the St. Louis Hospital, on February 24. The deceased was a Portuguese, forty-two years of age, who seemed to have contracted the disease in Brazil. There are eight other lepers now under treatment at the same hospital. Some of these Frenchmen are supposed to have contracted the disease in the colonies. According to Dr. Proust and other eminent specialists, leprosy is not contagious under normal conditions.

NOTICES.

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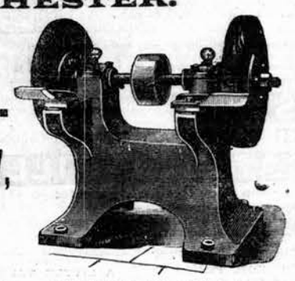

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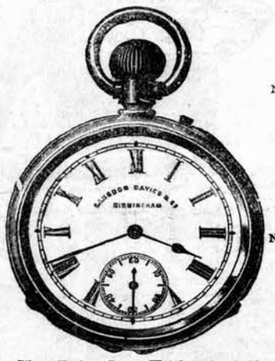

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